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SOUTH CANARA.

VOLUME II.



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PRICE, 1 rupee.]

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MADRAS DISTRICT GAZETTEERS.

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

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FOR

SOUTH CANARA DISTRICT.

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* This table is nil.



I.—Area, Population, etc., in 1911.

Locality.	Area in square miles.	Number of			Population, 1911.			Population (both sexes) in 1901.	Percentage of variation (of population).		Density of population per square mile, 1911.
		Towns.	Villages.	Occupied houses.	Total.	Males.	Females.		1891-1901.	1901-1911.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
COONDAPPOOR DIVISION.											
Coondapoor	619	...	103	25,099	139,599	65,006	74,593	131,858	+ 0.2	+ 5.9	226
Udipi	725	2	158	17,058	372,756	129,808	142,948	233,756	+ 3.9	+ 7.5	376
MANGALORE DIVISION.											
Amindivi Islands	3	...	5	821	3,955	1,885	2,070	3,608	- 3.1	+ 9.6	1,318
Mangalore	382	3	166	17,670	276,515	135,223	141,292	261,915	+10.4	+ 5.6	724
Mudabidri *	640	...	109	29,335	119,174	63,876	56,298	109,584	+ 11.9	+ 0.5	172
PETTER DIVISION.											
Kasuragod	762	1	114	46,391	247,497	120,526	126,971	231,280	+ 10.0	+ 7.0	325
Uppinangudi	890	...	114	26,151	111,761	71,764	72,997	112,712	+ 8.8	+ 1.4	163
District Total ...	4,021	6	799	212,925	1,055,327	578,038	617,139	1,111,713	+ 7.4	+ 5.3	397

* The Mudabidri taluk was constituted on 1st October 1910.
It was abolished with effect from 1st July 1912 when the new Karkal taluk was formed.

II.—Variation in Population since 1891.

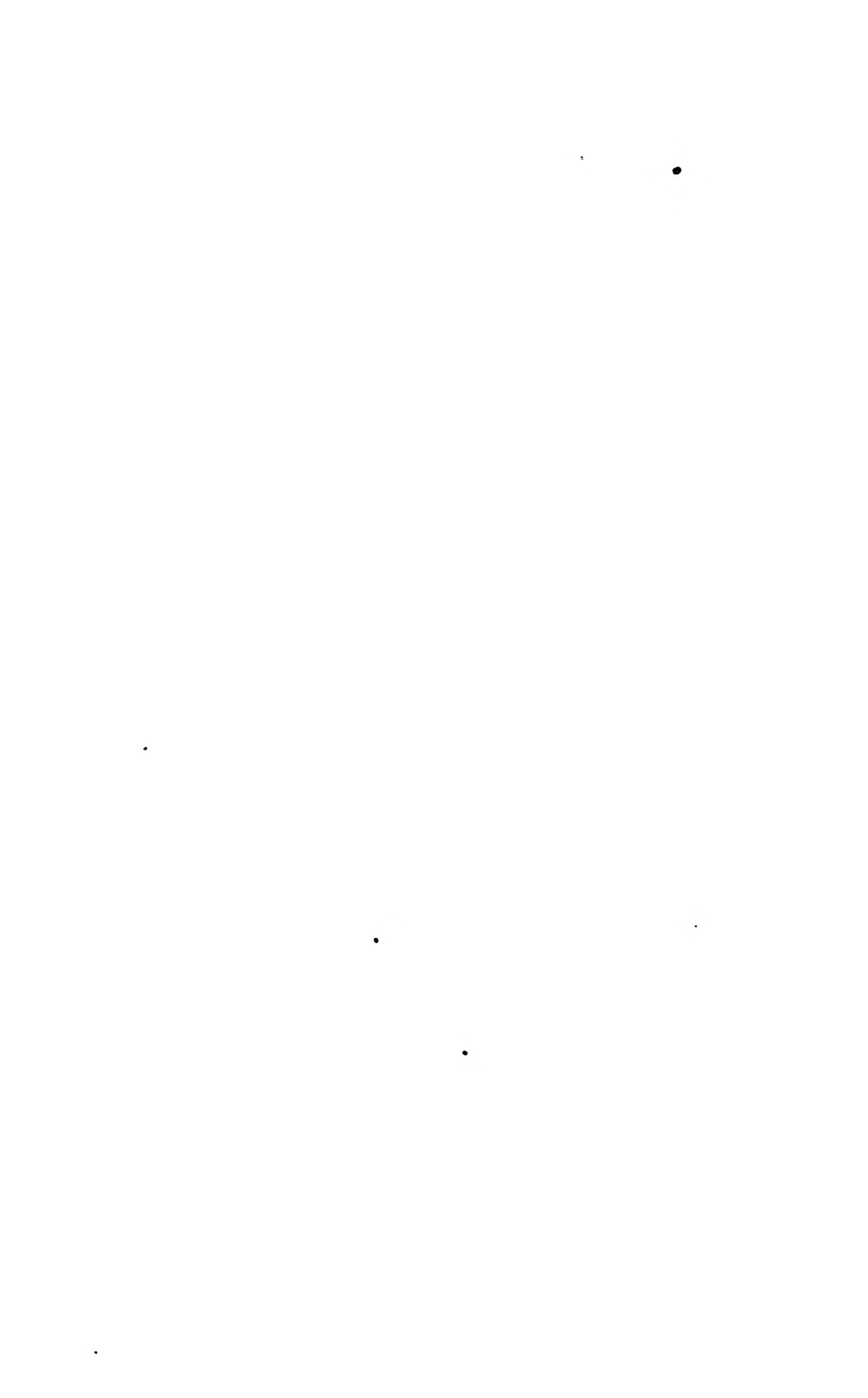
Towns.	Population.			Percentage of variation of population.	
	1911.	1901.	1891.	1891-1901.	1901-1911.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
The whole District.	1,195,227	1,131,713	1,056,081	7.4	5.3
UDIPI TALUK.					
Udipi	10,871	8,041	7,272	10.5	35.1
KARKAL TALUK.					
Karkala	4,961	5,364	4,115	30.3	— 7.5
MANGALORE TALUK.					
Bantwal	4,985	4,448	4,328	2.7	12.1
Mangalore * ...	48,412	44,108	40,922	7.7	9.7
Mulki	5,360	5,065	4,611	9.8	5.8
KASARAGOD TALUK.					
Kasaragod	8,295	8,207	7,198	14.0	1.1

* Represents a Municipal town.

III.—Roads.

Year.	Mileage of roads maintained.		
	Total.	Metalled.	Unmetalled.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1871-72	772 $\frac{1}{2}$	772 $\frac{1}{2}$	...
1876-77	814 $\frac{1}{2}$	814 $\frac{1}{2}$	...
1881-82	877 $\frac{1}{2}$	877 $\frac{1}{2}$	...
1886-87	984 $\frac{1}{2}$	984 $\frac{1}{2}$	...
1891-92	1,059 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,059 $\frac{1}{2}$	...
1896-97	1,150 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,150 $\frac{1}{2}$	...
1901-02	1,033	1,033	...
1906-07	1,023	1,023	...
1911-12	1,101	1,101	...

N.B.—This includes the roads in the Mangalore Municipality also.



IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows.

Serial number.	Class.	Taluks and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		COONDAPOOR DIVISION.			
		<i>Coondapoor Taluk.</i>			
1	II	Coondapoor	L.F.D.	Mangalore, 60 miles.	Two halls, two bath rooms, portico and verandahs. Tiled.
2	III	Kirmanjeshwar ..	Do.	Mangalore, 70 miles.	Hall, side room, two bath rooms, dressing room and verandahs. Tiled.
3	III	Baindur	Do.	Mangalore, 78 miles.	Hall, two bath rooms, a side room and verandahs. Tiled.
4	III	Golihole *	Do.	Mangalore, 84 miles.	Two rooms, bath room and verandahs.
5	III	Kollurn *	Do.	Mangalore, 80 miles.	Hall, side room, bath room, portico and verandahs.
6	III	Nagodi	Do.	Do.	Hall, side room and verandahs.
7	III	Hannur *	Do.	Mangalore, 95 miles.	One hall, bath room and verandahs.
8	III	Jadakai	Do.	Mangalore, 75 miles.	Two halls, bath room and verandahs.
9	III	Jadakai *	Do.	Do.	One room and verandah.
10	III	Vandse *	Do.	Mangalore, 67 miles.	One room, bath room and verandah.
11	III	Shankaranarayan. *	Do.	Mangalore, 60 miles.	One room, side room, bath room and verandah.
12	III	Hosangadi *... ..	Do.	Mangalore, 70 miles.	One hall, one bath room, and verandahs. Under construction.
13	III	Albadi	Do.	Mangalore, 66 miles.	Two halls, bath room and verandahs.
		<i>Udupi Taluk.</i>			
14	III	Padubidri *	L.F.D.	Mangalore, 21 miles.	Hall, bath room, portico and verandahs.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number.	Class.	Taluks and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		COONDAPOOR DIVISION— <i>cont.</i>			
		Udipi Taluk— <i>cont.</i>			
15	III	Kap	L.F.D.	Mangalore, 29 miles.	Hall, two side rooms, bath room and verandahs. Tiled.
16	II	Udipi	Do.	Mangalore, 37 miles.	Two rooms, two bath rooms, two small rooms and verandahs. Tiled.
17	II	Brahmawar... ..	Do.	Mangalore, 44 miles.	Two halls, two bath rooms, portico and verandahs. Tiled.
18	III	Kote	Do.	Mangalore, 52 miles.	One hall, one bath room and verandahs. Tiled.
19	III	Haladi	Do.	Mangalore, 88 miles.	Two halls, bath room, portico and verandahs.
20	III	Hiriyadka	Do.	Mangalore, 45 miles.	Two halls, two bath rooms, portico and verandahs.
21	III	Hiriyadka *	Do.	Do.	One hall, one side room, portico and verandahs.
22	III	Perdura *	Do.	Mangalore, 49 miles.	Hall, side room, bath room and verandahs.
		Karkal Taluk.			
23	II	Mudabidri	L.F.D.	Mangalore, 21 miles.	Two halls, two side rooms, two maty rooms, two bath rooms, portico and verandahs. Tiled.
24	III	Mudabidri *	Do.	Do.	Two halls, bath rooms, portico and verandahs.
25	II	Karkal	Do.	Mangalore, 32 miles.	Two halls, two side rooms, two bath rooms, portico and verandahs. Tiled.
26	III	Ajekar	Do.	Mangalore, 42 miles.	Two halls, two bath rooms, portico and verandahs.
27	III	Someshwar *	Do.	Mangalore, 53 miles.	One hall, bath room and verandahs. Tiled.
28	III	Hebri *	Do.	Mangalore, 52 miles.	Hall, one side room, bath room, portico and verandah.

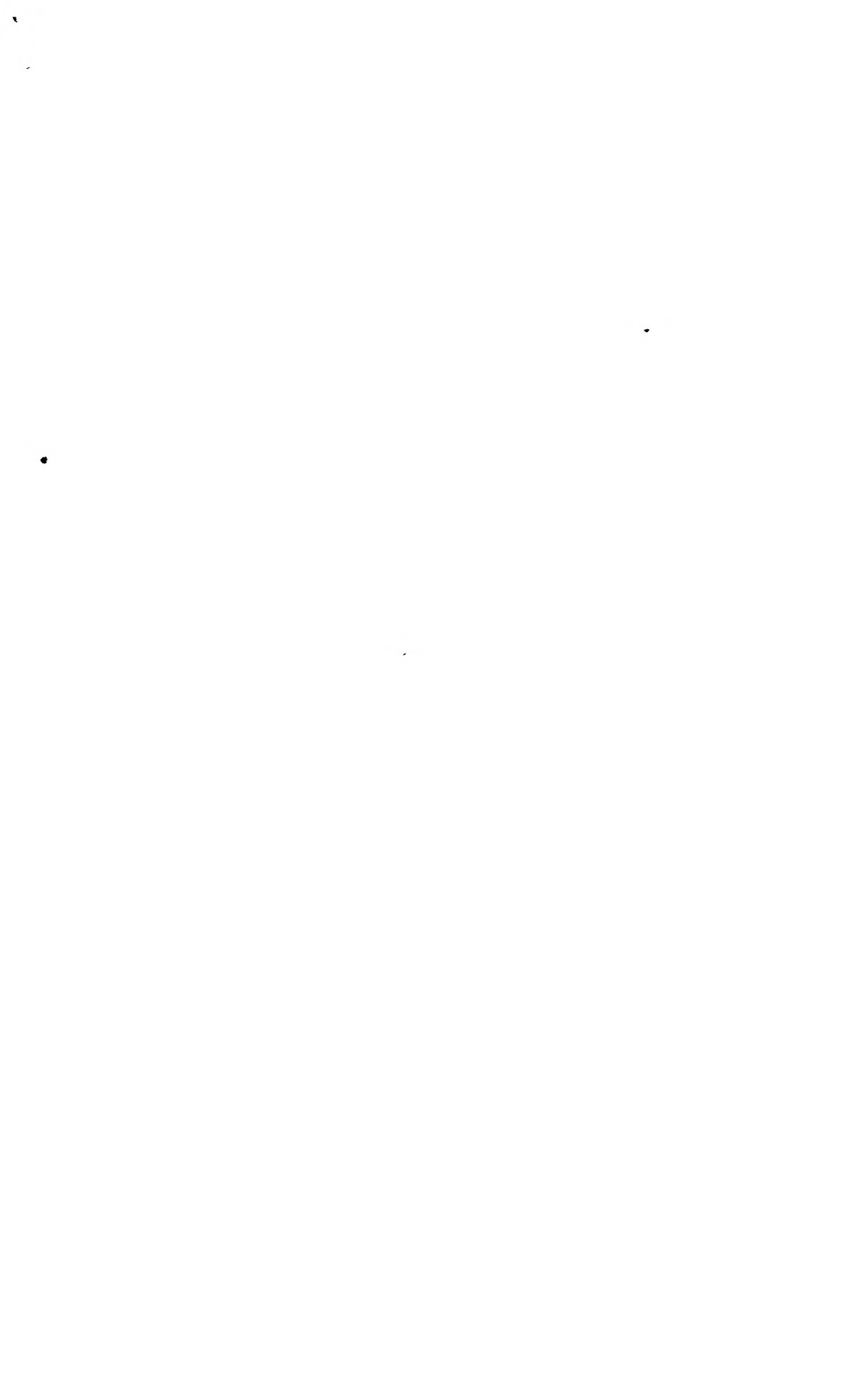


IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number	Class.	Taluk and stations.	By whom maintained	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
COONDAPOOR DIVISION <i>cont.</i>					
<i>Karkal Taluk—cont.</i>					
29	III	Bailur *	L.F.D.	Mangalore, 40 miles.	Hall, side room, bath room and verandahs.
30	III	Belamanna *	Do.	Mangalore, 30 miles.	Hall, two rooms and bath rooms. Tiled.
31	III	Vargur *	Do.	Mangalore, 34 miles.	Hall, two side rooms, bath room and verandahs.
32	III	Nellikar *	Do.	Mangalore, 30 miles.	One hall, one bath room and verandahs. Under construction.
MANGALORE DIVISION					
<i>Mangalore Taluk.</i>					
33	I	Mangalore	Municipality.	Mangalore, 2 furlongs.	Has two compartments which can accommodate two families at a time.
34	III	Suranakal *	L.F.D.	Mangalore, 10 miles.	Hall, one side room, bath room, portico and verandahs.
35	II	Mulki	Do.	Mangalore, 18 miles.	Two halls, one side room, two bath rooms, portico and verandahs. Tiled.
36	III	Kinnigoli *	Do.	Mangalore, 24 miles.	Two halls, bath room and verandahs.
37	III	Bajape *	Do.	Mangalore, 11 miles.	One hall, one side room, bath room, portico and verandahs. Tiled.
38	II	Gurpur	Do.	Mangalore, 10 miles.	Two halls, two bath rooms, dressing room, portico and verandahs. Tiled.
39	II	Ferringapet	Do.	Mangalore, 9 miles.	Hall, two bath rooms, dressing room and verandahs. Tiled.
40	II	Bantwal *	Do.	Mangalore, 16 miles.	Hall, side room, bath room and portico. Tiled.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number.	Class.	Taluks and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		MANGALORE DIVISION— <i>cont.</i> <i>Mangalore Taluk—cont.</i>			
41	II	Panemangalore ...	L.F.D.	Mangalore, 16 miles.	Hall, two bath rooms, two side rooms and verandahs. Tiled.
42	III	Panemangalore * ...	Do.	Do.	Two rooms and verandahs. Tiled.
43	III	Shiddakatta * ...	Do.	Mangalore, 2½ miles.	Hall, bath room and verandahs. Tiled.
44	II	Punjalkatta ...	Do.	Mangalore, 28 miles.	Hall, bath room, side room and verandahs. Tiled.
		PUTHUR DIVISION. <i>Kasaragod Taluk.</i>			
45	II	Hosdruzg	L.F.D.	Hosdruzg, 1 mile.	Hall, two side rooms, two bath rooms and verandahs. Tiled.
46	III	Hosdruzg	Do.	Do.	Three rooms and verandahs. Tiled.
47	II	Bekal	Do.	Pallikere, 1 mile.	Two halls, one side room, two bath rooms, portico and verandahs. Tiled.
48	II	Kasaragod	Do.	Kasaragod, 1 mile.	Two halls, two dressing rooms, two bath rooms, portico and verandahs. Tiled.
49	II	Kumbha	Do.	Kumbha, 2 furlongs.	Hall, two side rooms and two bath rooms.
50	III	Kumbha	Do.	Do.	Two rooms and verandahs.
51	II	Manjeshwar	Do.	Manjeshwar, 1 mile.	Hall, two side rooms, two bath rooms and verandahs.
52	II	Manjeshwar	Do.	Do.	One hall (small), two bath rooms and verandahs.
53	III	Muliyar *	Do.	Kasaragod, 10 miles.	Hall, side room, bath room and verandah.



IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number.	Class.	Taluks and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		PUTTUR DIVISION— <i>cont.</i>			
		<i>Kasaragod Taluk—cont.</i>			
54	III	Aduru *	L.F.D.	Kasaragod, 18 miles.	Hall, side room, bath room, portico and verandah.
55	III	Aduru	Do.	Do.	Three rooms and verandahs.
56	III	Periye *	Do.	Pallikere, 8 miles.	Hall, bath room and verandah. Tiled.
57	III	Bevinja *	Do.	Kasaragod, 7 miles.	Hall, side room, bath room portico and verandahs.
58	III	Karimbilla or Perdala.*	Do.	Kumbala, 11 miles.	Hall, side room, bath room and verandah.
59	III	Adkasthala *	Do.	Kumbala, 19 miles.	Hall, bath room and verandah. Tiled.
60	III	Iriya *	Do.	Hosdurg, 11 miles.	One hall, one bath room and verandahs. Under construction.
		<i>Uppinangadi Taluk.</i>			
61	III	Mani *	L.F.D.	Mangalore, 22 miles.	Two main rooms, bath rooms and verandahs.
62	II	Puttur	Do.	Mangalore, 31 miles.	Hall, three rooms and verandahs. Tiled.
63	II	Khow or Madnurn	Do.	Kasaragod, 37 miles.	Hall, five rooms, one bath room and one verandah. Tiled.
64	II	Sullia..	Do.	Kasaragod, 36 miles.	Hall, two rooms and two bath rooms. Tiled.
65	II	Sampaje	Do.	Kasaragod, 48 miles.	One hall, four rooms, bath rooms and verandahs. Tiled.
66	II	Uppinangadi	Do.	Mangalore, 32 miles.	Two halls, two bath rooms, one side room, portico and verandahs. Tiled.
67	III	Golitattoo *	Do.	Mangalore, 41 miles	Two main rooms, bath room and verandahs.
68	II	Shiradi	Do.	Mangalore, 53 miles.	Two rooms, two bath rooms and verandahs. Tiled.

IV.--List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number.	Class	Taluk and stations.	By whom maintained	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		PITHUR DIVISION— <i>cont.</i>			
		<i>Uppinangadi Taluk—cont.</i>			
69	III	Gundia*	L.F.D.	Mangalore, 57 miles.	Hall, bath room and verandahs. Tiled.
70	II	Beltangadi ..	Do.	Mangalore, 37 miles.	Two halls, two bath rooms, store-room, portico and verandahs. Tiled.
71	II	Charmadi ..	Do.	Mangalore, 46 miles.	Two main rooms, two dressing rooms, two bath rooms, one store room, portico and verandahs. Tiled.
72	III	Charmadi*	Do.	Do.	Two main rooms and verandahs.
73	III	Gondolgaḍḍe*	Do.	Mangalore, 51 miles.	One room, one bath room and verandahs. Tiled.
74	II	Navur	Do.	Mangalore, 44 miles.	Hall, two side rooms or dressing rooms, two bath rooms, portico and verandahs. Tiled.
75	III	Kunthuru*	Do.	Manjeshwar, 43 miles.	Hall, one bath room and verandahs.
76	III	Kadaba*	Do.	Mangalore, 52 miles.	Hall, bath room and verandahs.
77	III	Kulgunda* ..	Do.	Mangalore, 63 miles.	Hall, bath room and verandahs.
78	III	Panja*	Do.	Mangalore, 54 miles.	Hall, one bath room and verandahs.
79	III	Barepady*	Do.	Manjeshwar, 42 miles.	Hall, one bath room and verandahs. Tiled.
80	III	Vitla* ..	Do.	Manjeshwar, 22 miles.	Hall, bath room and verandah.
81	III	Anekul*	Do.	Manjeshwar, 12 miles.	Hall, side room, bath room and verandah.
2	III	Bellare*	Do.	Mangalore, 47 miles.	One hall, one bath room and verandahs. Under construction.



IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number.	Class	Taluks and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		PUTTUR DIVISION— <i>cont.</i> Uppinangadi Taluk— <i>cont.</i>			
83	III	Jalsur *	L.F.D.	Kasaragod, 31 miles.	Two rooms, bath room, portico and verandahs. Tiled.
84	III	Khandadka * . . .	Do.	Kasaragod, 40 miles.	One hall, one bath room and verandahs. Under con- struction.
85	III	Guttigar *	Do.	Mangalore, 64 miles.	Hall, one open room and a portico.

NOTE.—Furniture limited. Food not supplied. A watchman or caretaker alone employed. Road inspection sheds open to the public are marked with an asterisk. Out-houses consist of a kitchen and stable.

Charges per diem—

First class bungalow. Rs. 1 per traveller, Rs. 1-8-0 for a married couple.

Second class bungalow and sheds, As. 8 per traveller, As. 12 for a married couple.

Third class bungalow and sheds, As. 4 per traveller, As. 6 for a married couple.

V.—Religions in 1911.

Taluka.	Hindus.			Musalmans.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
COONDAPPOOR DIVISION.						
Coondapoor	128,334	59,213	69,121	6,787	3,583	3,204
Udipi	236,467	111,608	124,859	9,588	5,025	4,563
MANGALORE DIVISION.						
Amindivi Islands	6	6	...	3,949	1,879	2,070
Mangalore	187,044	91,956	95,088	36,837	17,649	19,188
Mudabidri	90,981	44,021	46,960	5,890	3,121	2,769
PUTTUR DIVISION.						
Kasaragod	182,907	88,898	94,009	61,302	29,981	31,321
Uppinangadi	123,688	60,560	63,128	16,347	8,842	7,505
District Total ..	949,427	456,262	493,165	140,700	70,050	70,620

Taluka	Christians.			Others.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
COONDAPPOOR DIVISION.						
Coondapoor	4,259	2,082	2,177	219	128	91
Udipi	24,544	12,079	12,465	2,157	1,096	1,061
MANGALORE DIVISION.						
Amindivi Islands .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore	51,279	24,898	26,381	1,355	720	635
Mudabidri	8,772	4,387	4,385	4,531	2,347	2,184
PUTTUR DIVISION.						
Kasaragod	3,222	1,625	1,597	36	22	14
Uppinangadi	3,953	1,975	1,978	773	387	386
District Total ..	96,029	47,046	48,983	9,071	4,700	4,371

NOTE.—The Mudabidri Taluk which was formed on 1st October 1910 was abolished and the Karkal Taluk formed with effect from 1st July 1912 in its place.

VI.--Vital Statistics.

Taluk.	Ratio per 1,000 of population of																			
	Births.										Deaths.									
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
COONDAPOOR DIVISION.																				
Coondapoor...	26	29	35	41	34	31	37	37	37	34	35	27	23	25	41	36	28	27	39	36
Udipi	36	29	35	38	35	35	40	41	35	32	27	24	21	22	32	33	23	26	29	24
(a) Karkal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
MANGALORE DIVISION.																				
• Mangalore ..	26	25	30	31	32	28	32	29	24	25	21	20	17	19	30	22	17	20	20	19
(b) Mudabidi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	32	..
PETTER DIVISION.																				
Kasaragod ..	33	25	31	38	31	31	37	33	33	36	20	19	17	21	37	27	23	22	21	24
Uppanangudi ..	33	28	31	32	31	30	36	33	31	38	28	32	22	21	43	31	26	31	32	37
TOWN CIRCLES.																				
Mangalore ..	31	26	32	33	34	32	37	35	36	33	32	31	33	26	30	37	26	42	30	32
Udipi ..	16	27	31	31	32	31	36	34	29	29	15	26	19	24	31	32	22	32	29	16
District average ..	37	28	34	37	34	32	38	38	29	35	24	25	21	22	37	31	21	27	34	28

These statistics include Europeans and Eurasians.

• Includes the statistics for Amindivi Islands.

Note.-(a) The Karkal Taluk was formed on 1st July 1912.

(b) The Mudabidi Taluk which was formed on 1st October 1910 was abolished with effect from 1st July 1912 when the new Karkal Taluk took its place.

VII.—Causes of Death.

(Average of the statistics for the five years ending 1912.)

Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population from							
Taluk.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	All other causes.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
COONDAPPOOR DIVISION.							
Coondapoor	1	..	..	17	4	10	32
Udupi	1	..	..	11	..	10	22
Karkal (a) .. ..	..	..	..	10	3	12	25
MANGALORE DIVISION.							
Mangalore *	1	1	..	2	4	10	18
Mudabatri (b) .. ..	..	..	..	8	3	9	20
PETTER DIVISION.							
Kasaragod	2	..	..	6	3	9	20
Uppanangadi	1	..	..	18	3	14	36
TOWN CIRCLES.							
Mangalore	2	3	3	2	4	15	29
Udupi	1	1	..	5	1	12	20
District average ...	1	1	..	9	4	11	26

These statistics include Europeans and Eurasians.

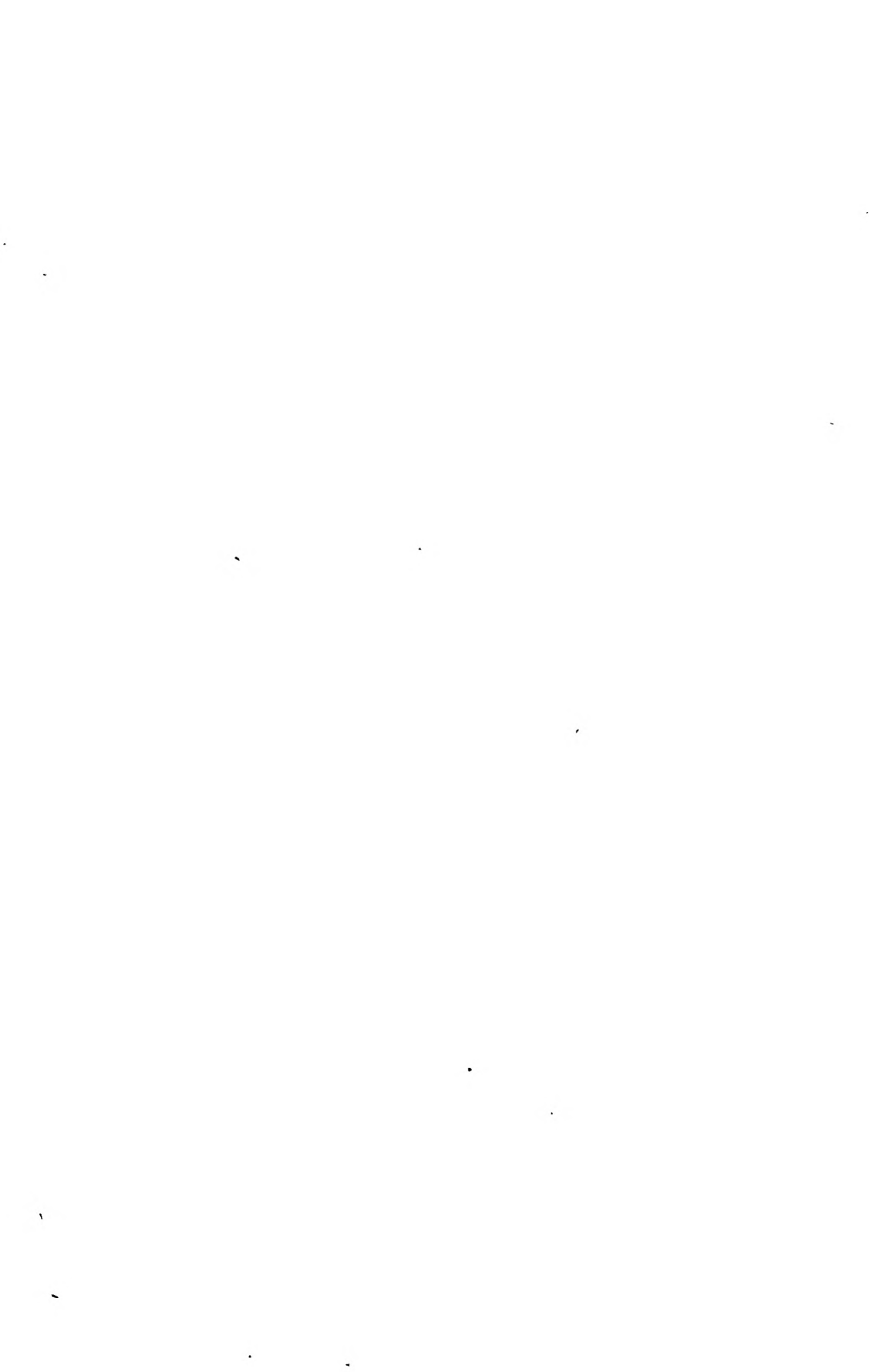
* Includes the erstwhile Anapite Islands.

NOTE.—(a) The Karkal Taluk was formed on 1st July 1912.

(b) The Mudabatri Taluk which was formed on 1st October 1910 was abolished with effect from 1st July 1912 when the new Karkal Taluk took its place.

VIII.—Castes, Tribes and Races in 1911.

Caste, Tribe or Race. (1)	Strength.		
	Males. (2)	Females. (3)	Total. (4)
I.—HINDU AND ANIMIST CASTES.			
(a) <i>Tamil—Nil.</i>			
(b) <i>Telugu.</i>			
Devanga	2,583	2,709	5,292
Sale	2,489	2,592	5,081
Uppara	511	847	1,358
(c) <i>Malayalam.</i>			
Cheruman	3,123	3,785	6,908
Kammalan	1,298	1,371	2,669
Nayar	9,242	9,324	18,626
Tiyan	17,935	17,527	35,462
(d) <i>Canarese.</i>			
Bant	61,334	64,915	126,249
Billava	75,016	82,038	157,054
Brahman	18,015	18,800	36,815
Ganda	22,672	22,241	44,913
Holeya	46,507	60,181	106,688
Panchala	17,446	18,830	36,276
Vakkaliga	756	748	1,504
(e) <i>Uriya—Nil.</i>			
(f) <i>Other Madras languages.</i>			
Brahman	37,064	37,445	74,509
Kshatriya	1,766	1,584	3,350
Mahrati	16,787	17,655	34,422
II.—MUSALMAN.			
Mappilla	58,335	59,819	118,154
Saiyad	1,488	1,371	2,859
Sheik	9,137	8,709	17,846
III.—CHRISTIAN.			
Indian Christian	46,790	48,740	95,530
IV.—OTHERS			
Total	578,088	617,139	1,195,227



X. — Reserved forest and area proposed for reservation (in square miles) on 30th June 1913.

Taluk.	Reserved forest.	Area proposed for reservation.	Total of columns 2 and 3.	Area of taluk.	Percentage of column 4 to cultivated area.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
COONDAPPOOR DIVISION.					
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	
Coondapoor ..	200.15	...	200.15	619.00	181.12
Udipi ..	4.50	..	4.50	356.54	3.44
Karkal	165.66	...	165.66	628.71	135.89
MANGALORE DIVISION.					
Mangalore	2.15	..	2.15	115.59	1.56
PUTTUR DIVISION.					
Uppinangadi ..	403.84	0.03	403.87	1,239.32	228.81
Kasaragod ..	21.66	..	21.66	761.86	15.39
District Total	797.96	0.03	797.99	4,021.02	96.04

NOTE.—The area of Mangalore taluk includes the area of Anjadiv island also.

Net revenue realised under forests during

1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
17,248	13,223	12,219	32,812	30,886	15,208	32,365	22,368	35,290	40,207

BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THE SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS.

A summary of the revenue history of Cauara will be found on page 115, volume I, of the District Manual ¹, and an account of the circumstances under which the settlement of the district was finally ordered is contained in pages 109-114 inclusive. It will, therefore, be sufficient to state here that, prior to this settlement, the revenue demand was not based on any survey or measurement of the occupied land. Even at its origin the shist was incorrect,² and based on no measurements. In the numerous changes of government which had taken place since the Vijayanagar settlement all traces of the shist had been lost. The demand as it existed at the commencement of the Company's rule was in part composed of different imposts having no relation to the extent or produce of the land. Its distribution among the ryots had been, up to that time, left to the discretion of the karniks and shanbhogues and was therefore very unequal. The old system.

The history of the district for the first 40 years of the nineteenth century consists of a series of attempts to equalize this demand on the different holdings. In the absence of any survey these were foredoomed to failure. From the first, Munro had expressed an opinion that such modifications were unnecessary, as assessments unequal in their origin tended to become equal by the course of time. There is evidence to show that these attempts to equalize the assessment, so far from achieving their object, increased the existing inequalities of the assessment and enabled the rich and influential to still further divest themselves of their share of the assessment at the expense of the poor. Pre-settlement period.

The revenue survey began work in 1889 and completed the last taluk in 1896. A mistake which led to much delay was made in the attempt to take the "warg" as the unit for the survey field. The warg had long ceased in most cases to be the unit of ownership, and only remained the revenue unit in theory. The demarcation of wargs, therefore, did not separate the lands owned by different persons. It incidentally had the effect of including wet, dry and bagayat as well as different descriptions of wet in the same survey field. Many of the fields became of an unmanageable size, and the number of sub-divisions, limited by the survey rules to ten in each field, sometimes exceeded a hundred. Survey.

Settlement operations began in October 1894, and at once brought to light the fact that the existing survey could not be made the basis Settlement.

¹ Manual of the South Canara district compiled by J Sturrock, I.C.S. (Madras Government Press, 1894).

² Munro's letter, dated 31st May 1800.

of any scheme of settlement as it stood. Accordingly supplementary surveys were undertaken to sub-divide the different descriptions of land. The classification of the soils, and counting of trees in bagayats, together with these revision surveys went on up to 1903. The Commissioners of Revenue Settlement visited the district on several occasions during these operations; the scheme report for Kásaragód and Mangalore was submitted in 1898; that for the Udipi and Coondapoor taluks in the following year. Final orders were passed on these proposals in G.O. No. 757, Revenue, dated 25th August 1902.

The general principles finally adopted for the settlement of the district were as follows:—

Wet lands.

Wet land was defined as land levelled and bunded and adapted to the cultivation of paddy, *i.e.*, of wet paddy; dry paddy is seldom grown in this district except in the kumaris. All wet land was divided into three classes: first, second and third. First-class wet lands are lands giving two wet crops, the irrigation of which is ordinarily by direct flow. Second-class wet lands are lands giving two wet crops, the second mainly by baling, also lands giving one wet and one dry crop, patla and mogaru lands, and other low-lying wet lands, which, owing to their favourable position, have an unfailing supply of water for the first crop. Third-class wet lands are all less favourably situated wet lands.

Gardens.

		Number equivalent	under seven sorts, the rates of assessment varying from Rs. 2 to Rs. 8 an acre. A garden containing less than ten bearing cocoanut trees to the acre was treated as dry. The marginally-noted trees have been considered as 'garden' trees for the purpose of this definition.
		to one cocoanut tree.	
Cocoanut.		...	12
Arecanut	}	...	12
Jack		...	12
Mango		...	12
Tamarind		...	12
Pepper	}	...	4
Palmyra		...	4

During the original classification the jack, cocoanut and areca were the only trees counted, except in the area classed as "garden-bettu" which was all reinspected before settlement on receipt of the Government orders defining "bagayats". No reclassification of gardens was made, and, therefore, except in the cases where a garden was reinspected in the course of settlement, the mango, palmyra, tamarind, and pepper-vine have not been taken into account. Had they been counted, a considerable addition would have resulted both to the bagayat area and to the rates on lands already classed as bagayat. The cashew-nut, which yields a large income, has not been taken into account owing to the practical difficulty of working out any scheme of assessment to deal with it. All these facts should be considered at the next revision of the settlement. The bagayats have been

generally assessed at disproportionately low rates in comparison with wet and dry lands, and the areca gardens in particular at much lower rates than in the adjoining districts of North Canara and Mysore.

The second crop charge on lands registered at settlement as regularly growing two crops has been consolidated at one-fourth of the single crop charge. No charge is made for occasional second crop, and when a second wet crop is raised on land classed as single crop no extra charge will be made during the currency of the present settlement.

As there are no Government irrigation works in this district, the grouping of wet lands was based on their proximity to the sea-coast. Villages near the sea-coast have the advantage of a healthy climate, abundant labour, proximity to markets, and higher prices for all their produce. In the four coast taluks three groups were at first formed on this basis. A special coast group, practically confined to the villages actually on the sea-coast, was afterwards formed to remedy a defect of the Deputy Commissioner's first proposals viz., the disproportionately low rates, resulting in many cases in a considerable decrease on the old revenue, in the coast villages. The lands in these villages are the most valuable in the district. The decrease was largely due to the lower money values assigned to the VIII, XII and XIII series of soils, which predominate in these villages. To some extent this defect has been remedied by the formation of the coast group. These villages, however, still remain the most lightly assessed under the new rates.

The Uppinangadi taluk has no sea-board. The interior is densely covered with forest, and the climate is in consequence malarious in parts. A fourth group was therefore constituted to meet the special circumstances of this taluk.

The settlement was introduced into the taluks in the following order:—

					Fasli.
Mangalore	...	...	...	...	1312
Kásaragód	}	...	...	...	1313
Udipi					
Coondapoor					
Uppinangadi	...	...	...	...	1314

The area of the district is 2,571,923 acres of which only 737,142 acres are occupied. Deducting the kumari area, which is occupied only for fugitive cultivation, the actual occupied area is 596 265 acres, only 23 per cent. of the total area of the district. Reserved forests account for an area of 562,895 acres out of the remainder. Where this has been shown as reserved forests in the classification register, it has been entered as poramboke. The balance of reserved forests is included in the unoccupied dry area. Dry cultivation is seldom

Introduction
of settlement.

Area by
settlement :
Occupied.

Unoccupied.

attempted on dry lands in this district. The dry crops that are grown are usually sown in the wet lands after the rice crops have been cut. Excluding 'dry' land, the really 'unoccupied' arable land is therefore extremely small, 1,102 acres of wet and 438 of garden. Part of this is waste lying in or near the reserved forests. Some of it is land occupied without authority, and is under enquiry. It is probable that after settlement some more waste wet lands in the middle of or adjacent to the forests will be resigned. Up to this time it was not possible to resign such lands without also resigning the whole warg to which they were attached. The large unoccupied dry area of 1,155,217 acres is mostly uncultivable. Here and there paddy fields could be made by expensive levelling and terracing. This process is always going on, and will receive some impetus from the fact that the average settlement dry rates are lower than the old minimum darkhast rate, As. 9-7 as against Re. 1 an acre. Most of the area will always remain waste, available for grazing, for cutting thatching grass, green leaves for manure, and other purposes subsidiary to agriculture.

Financial
results of the
settlement.

Taluk	Incidence of assessment per occupied acre.			Percentage of increase by settlement.
	Before settlement.		After settlement	
	RS.	A. P.	RS. A. P.	PER CENT.
Coondapoor .	3	0 8	3 11 4	22
Udipi ...	2	6 4	3 11 11	56
Mangalore	2	10 5	4 4 1	61
Uppinangadi.	1	15 5	3 10 2	85
Kasaragod ...	1	12 1	4 0 11	131
Total	2	5 11	3 14 4	64

Prior to settlement the land revenue demand was Rupees 14,19,586. The settlement assessment is Rs. 23,41,260. The marginal table shows the incidence of the old and new assessment on the whole occupied area, and the rate of increase in each taluk.

This table brings out the fact that the rate of increase rises in proportion to the distance of the taluks from Nagar, the capital of the Bednore dynasty. Munro states that the poligars of the Mangalore Hobli, which appears to have included the greater portion of the three southern taluks, were enabled by the distance which lay between them and Nagar to resist the imposition of some of the extra assessments which were exacted from the northern taluks. In fifteen villages in the south of the K  sarag  d taluk the revenue assessment was less than one rupee an acre. The old revenue was the assessment paid to the sovereign, not that which was collected from the people by their local chiefs, the amount of which is not known.

The figures show that the settlement assessment is evenly distributed and the differences in the percentage of increase are due to the inequalities in the incidence of the old assessment.



Of the settlement demand, 80 per cent. is paid by the wet lands, and 51 per cent. of the wet assessment is paid by first-class wet lands (lands growing two or more wet crops by direct flow, without resort to artificial irrigation).

Wet—				RS. A. P.	The marginal table shows the average rates of settlement assessment on the different classes of lands.	Rates of assessment.
1st Class	...	..	...	6 14 1
2nd "	...	..	...	4 10 1
3rd "	...	..	...	2 5 5
Bagyat	...	..	...	4 13 7
Dry	...	..	...	0 14 3
Kumari	0 2 1		

The average wet rate for the whole district is Rs. 4-7-11.

(1) *Mûlgîni leases*.—The existence of permanent (mûlgîni) leases, under the terms of which the landlord is debarred from raising the rent, was at one time held to be a formidable obstacle to any revision of the revenue. The course adopted has been to issue separate pattas to the pattadar for that portion of his land which is let on mûlgîni. A separate patta has been issued for each tenant. In the event of the pattadar refusing to pay, the land itself is proceeded against in the first instance. The tenant then pays the assessment to avoid the loss of his tenure which would be entailed if the land were brought to sale for arrears of revenue. The area under mûlgîni has turned out to be less than 10 per cent. of the whole occupied area. It is not known in how many cases the settlement assessment is more than the mûlgîni rent. In recent years, and certainly during the 20 years which have elapsed since the intention of Government to revise the assessment was communicated to the public, the tenant has been bound by a special clause to pay any enhancement made at settlement. In many cases the rent was raised when it was given on mûlgîni (instead of a lump sum being exacted) and is now higher than the chûlgîni (temporary) leases on similar lands. The cases in which the assessment is really less than the rent are usually leases of old date. The increase in assessment is most probably due, in such cases, to the extension of cultivation on the part of the tenant, who is, therefore, the proper person to pay the enhanced assessment.¹

(2) *House-sites*.—Formerly land applied for for building purposes was assessed at the special rate of Rs. 6 even outside towns. In future, the special rates for house-sites will be confined to the towns shown in the margin. At settlement the special rates were imposed only on lands previously assessed at special rates (the lands known as nel-terige, ghar-terige, sirdhar ghar-terige, etc.).

Town.				Rate.	
Mangalore	12	In future, the special rates for house-sites will be confined to the towns shown in the margin. At settlement the special rates were imposed only on lands previously assessed at special rates (the lands known as nel-terige, ghar-terige, sirdhar ghar-terige, etc.).
Bantval	...	...	...
Mûlki	...	...	...
Kâsaragôd	...	...	...	.6
Kârkala	...	...	...
Udipi		

¹ Para. 19 of G.O. No. 757, Revenue, dated 25th August 1902

In addition to the area assessed as house-site at settlement, there are 78 acres of freehold and 83 acres of grant land in the town of Mangalore for which permanent pattas have been issued by the Collector. Outside towns, house-sites have been assessed at dry rates, when the number of garden trees in the sub-division was not sufficient to constitute the area a bagayat. House-sites in bagayat have not been sub-divided. Not only would it often be a difficult matter to sub-divide them, but allowance has been made in fixing the bagayat rates for the inclusion of such small unprofitable areas. When situated in wet land, which is not often the case, house-sites have been sub-divided when the area was more than 10 per cent. of the area of the sub-division.

(3) *Kumari*.—The warg kumaris of the Kásaragód taluk have been treated as occupied warg lands, and assessed at wet rates, after allowing 50 per cent. for unprofitable areas, of one, two and, three annas an acre, according to the group in which the village lies. Three groups were formed, with reference to proximity of the kumaris to markets, and the state of their kumaris.

When the land is brought under permanent cultivation of any kind, the settlement assessment fixed for the soil and group will be imposed. The total area of warg kumari is 140.877 acres, and the average rate per acre is As. 2-1. The old assessment on this area was only seven pies an acre.

(4) *Múlpattas*.—In G.O., No. 369 Revenue, dated 16th April 1904, it was ordered that the survey of múlpatta lands left out of demarcation at the time of survey should be carried out under Act IV of 1897 by the Settlement department. Múlpatta wastes, in the sense of lands never brought under cultivation, were ordered to be assessed at the rate of four annas an acre, in view of the large areas of some of the old múlpatta lands. In a few cases it was found that wet lands belonging to múlpatta had been omitted at survey. These, and other improved lands, were assessed at the settlement rates. The number of múlpattas admitted and the area surveyed as múlpatta in the various taluks is shown in the following table :—



Statement showing the result of the Mûlpatta survey.

Taluk.	Number of mûlpatta wargs according to Tahsildar's list.	Total number of kudutale-dars in wargs shown in column 2 and on whom mûlpatta notices have been served.	Number of mûlpatta claims received.	Number of petitions rejected as having no mûlpatta or having no unsurveyed unreclaimed waste or forest land in them.	Number of mûlpatta claims admitted.	Area admitted.	
						Wet.	
						Extent.	Assessment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
						ACS.	RS.
Mangalore	597	1,004	444	364	80	7	27
Kâsaragôd	167	337	147	119	28	3 5	9
Udipi	155	506	173	131	42	2	3
Coondapoor	186	549	175	138	37	1	3
Uppinangadi	152	210	89	72	17	1	2
Total ..	1,257	2,606	1,028	824	204	14 5	44

Taluk.	Area admitted--cont.							
	Garden.		Dry (re-claimed).		Mûlpatta dry (unreclaimed waste, etc.).		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Mangalore	1	5	23	19	966	241	997	292
Kâsaragôd	5	1	1	2	204	51	209	63
Udipi ... ..	...	.	2	2	2,784	396	2,788	701
Coondapoor ... ..	...	...	43	22	5,742	1,436	5,786	1,461
Uppinangadi	2	7	3	3	148	37	154	49
Total ...	3 5	13	72	48	9,844	2,461	9,934	2,566

At the time of writing a few cases are still under enquiry.

NOTE.—On page 8 of Board's Proceedings, No. 87, dated 9th March 1901, the total number of mûlpattas is given as 1,250. The total number according to the table is 1,257. The increase is due to the fact that the taluk lists contained many earless pattas, and these have been rejected.

(5) (*Kumakis, kans, bñés*.—In G.O. No. 1190, Revenue, dated 30th December 1902, it was decided that the question of assessing kumaki lands should not form part of the settlement.

The question of kans and bñés was dealt with in G.O. No. 413, Revenue, dated 19th April 1904. It has been decided to acquire the pepper right in kans when required for forest reservation under the Forest Act. Bñés, when required for reservation, will be reallocated by the Revenue Department in suitable localities in the proportion of two acres¹ to each acre of cultivated land. A special form of patta for kans which are admitted, and which are not required for forest reservation, has been prescribed in G.O. No. 213, Revenue, dated 8th March 1905.

Increment
remissions.

The manner in which increment remissions were granted is described as follows in paragraph 16 of the settlement notification:—

“Where the settlement assessment in any individual patta is higher than the present revenue demand, the excess will be collected by annual increments as follows:—If the increase exceeds 25 per cent., an amount equal to the old assessment *plus* 25 per cent. thereof will be levied at once, and the remainder by instalments equal to 12½ per cent. of the old assessment. Where, however, such instalments will not admit of the full revised assessment being reached by the twelfth year, the remainder (*i.e.*, the increase over 25 per cent.) will be levied in eleven equal instalments. It is, however, to be clearly understood that, if the whole or a portion of the lands held by a pattadar at settlement is transferred or relinquished subsequent to settlement, the full settlement assessment will be charged for the lands remaining in his patta and for those which have passed to other hands. This rule, however, will not apply to cases in which the change in the holding may be due to causes beyond the ryot's control; for example, where a portion of his land is washed away by a river or where a piece of land is taken up for public purposes. In such cases the excess assessment upon what remains of the holding will be levied in the same number of instalments as fixed for the entire holding. Similarly when one of the joint holders of a patta transfers his interest therein, either to the co-pattadar or to a stranger, increment remission will not be forfeited by such transfer. Increases of Rs. 3 and under will be charged at once whatever the percentage may be.”

The total amount of increment remission granted for the whole district amounts to Rs. 33,84,537. It is noticeable that though the rate of increase for the whole district is only 65 per cent., the increment remissions extend to the full twelve years in all the taluks. This is due to the extreme inequality of the old assessment. Even in the Coondapoor taluk where the settlement increase is only 22 per cent. which would be collected in one year had the old assessment

been equitably distributed, the increment remissions extend to the twelfth year.

According to the return made by the Collector to the Board in fasli 1310, there were only 48,533 pattadars in the district, of which ten only were joint pattas. The settlement pattas are 89,654. Under the old system the kudutales into which the old wargs had been in almost all cases split up, were not recognized as pattas. Although the warg had in most cases long ceased to be the unit of ownership, the warg was still the only unit recognized by the Revenue Department. The kudutale was merely a division of the warg to facilitate collection. In the last resort, arrears due on the land of one kudutaledár which could not be collected otherwise were realized by the sale of the whole warg. In practice this very seldom occurred. The old system was, however, in fact a joint patta system, disguised by the creation of separate kudutales. In many cases of joint family property there had never been any division of the property. All that had been divided was the income, and the separate registration into kudutales only showed the proportionate amount of the assessment which each member of the family had agreed to pay out of his share of the income. Even when the land itself had been divided, it was often not separately surveyed. In all these cases joint pattas had to be issued at settlement to all the registered kudutaledárs. As a rule, they applied for sub-division of the property and separate registration. When there was no dispute as to the share of each this request was always complied with. In many cases, too, families whose property had remained registered in the name of one member up till then, availed themselves of the opportunity afforded by the settlement to divide their land into separate shares.

Rent roll.

Thus although, had kudutales been shown as pattas in the revenue rent roll, the increase in the number of pattas by settlement would not appear so large, the preparation of the new pattas, and the measurement of the different shares involved a great deal of work. Registration was amended in the case of 127,018 sub-divisions at settlement. A large number of new sub-divisions were also measured to sub-divide different holdings.

In the settlement report it is shown that the price of first and second sort rice, the main staple of the district, has risen 171 per cent. and 194 per cent. respectively since Munro's settlement, or a rise of 182 per cent. taking both together.

Remarks.

It is also shown in the same report that a comparison of the old areas with the survey areas of 21 mulpatta wargs reveals the fact that there has been an average increase of 90 per cent. by survey. The conclusion is, that after allowing half the increase in price for the increased cost of cultivation and living, the old assessment should have been enhanced by 181 per cent. if it had been desired to restore

the Government demand to the same proportion that it was fixed at by Munro.

The chief objection which was always urged by those who were opposed to any revision of the assessment in this district was that any enhancement of the assessment would result in a 'bouleversement' of land values.

An examination of the sale-deeds of 45 properties in the Mangalore taluk, which have changed hands recently before and after settlement, shows that this anticipation has been falsified by the result. In eight cases the price after settlement is lower, in 13 cases it is unchanged, and in 24 cases the price is higher than before.

The following extract from the administration report of the District Registrar for 1904 points to the same conclusion:—

Higher sales advanced 14 per cent. in 1904 as compared with the preceding year. Higher mortgages rose 7 per cent. "The fact that the higher sales and mortgages have advanced in 1904 goes to show that land is still considered a safe investment, and that the period of suspense that accompanied the survey and settlement operations in the district has been followed by a period of security."

Rent and sale
unit of land.

In paragraph 4 (4) of the letter of the Government of India, No. 3371 of 1st November 1902, it is stated that besides the brief account of the settlement operations, an account of the chief changes disclosed in the state of affairs described in the first volume of this Gazetteer should be included.

The remarks under this head will be confined to a discussion of the rent and sale-unit of land current among the people¹ (the bijwari mura), and the rates of rents paid by tenants to landlords up to the time of settlement.² Under both these heads the information given in the District Manual no longer represents the existing state of affairs. Before there had been any survey it was, in fact, hardly possible to get correct information on these points. In paragraph 28 of the scheme report for Mangalore and Kásaragód the Deputy Commissioner has followed the District Manual in taking one mudi as equal to one acre. This is incorrect as will be seen below.

The bijwari
mudi.

The 'bijwari mudi' (measure of land by seed capacity) generally means the Mangalore mudi of 42 seers. Where another mudi is meant, the fact is usually stated. The argile mudi of 50 seers prevails in a small tract within a radius of about 15 to 20 miles of Mangalore town. In the south of the Kásaragód taluk the unit is the 'pothipad,' the equivalent of a Mangalore mudi. In the north of Kásaragód it is the 'Manjéshwar holike' of 39 (nominal) seers. In the north of the Udipi taluk the koilu, *i.e.*, the extent one man can reap in a day, one-twelfths of an acre, is the rent unit. In the Coondapoor

¹ District Manual, Volume 1, page 215.

² *Ibid*, page 194.

taluk the 'stalu mudi' is about 20 seers, one-third of an acre. In all other parts the hijwari mudi means the Mangalore mudi of 42 seers.

Before the survey of the district it was thought (District Manual, Vol. I, page 215) that the hijwari 'mudi' was equivalent to one acre. It is not possible to ascertain the area by experiment, as each cultivator has his own ideas on sowing. The 'Mangalore' mudi is nominally a piece of land requiring 42 seers of seed. Assuming that an acre requires 60 seers (though some land-owners put it at 70 seers), a Mangalore mudi is seven-tenths of an acre.

An 'argile' mudi is nominally land requiring 56 seers of seed or fourteen-fifteenths of an acre.

A comparison of leases and sale-deeds with survey areas, and personal field enquiries made from tenants, landlords and Government officials in all parts of the district brings out the fact that the amount of seed required to sow a field is invariably exaggerated by the land-owner, with a view to obtain a higher rent or price. The same custom prevails in the adjoining province of Coorg. There the produce of the land, and not the seed it requires, is the standard of measurement. A piece of land described by its owner as producing 100 batties in fact never produces more than 70 batties, often less. It is not to be supposed that the tenant or the purchaser is deceived by this, as it is a universal custom. It must, however, be allowed for in estimating the area in acres, of the 'hijwari mudi' of the leases and sale-deeds current among the people. In bail lands an average deduction of not less than 25 per cent. must be made from the nominal seed capacity of a field on this account. This figure has been arrived at by careful enquiries from all classes of people interested in land, and may be accepted as correct.

The Mangalore hijwari mudi in bail land is then $\frac{7}{10}$ of an acre, and the argile mudi seven-tenths of an acre. It would be easy to cite cases in which the area was more and in which it was less than these figures. They represent a fair average. In bettus, more space is taken up by unprofitable areas, such as larger bunds and the terraces of cultivated land are smaller in proportion. It is, therefore, usually considered that a bettu field takes 48 seers for a Mangalore mudi of land, and 60 seers for an argile mudi. The Mangalore bettu hijwari mudi is therefore four-fifths of an acre, and the argile bettu mudi is one acre. The majal Mangalore hijwari mudi is about 40 seers capacity, or two-thirds of an acre; and the argile majal mudi is about 50 seers, or five-sixths of an acre.

Except in the case of permanent leases (múlgóni), competition rents are in force throughout the whole district. In the Coondapoor taluk, and the northern part of the Udipi taluk, rents are usually calculated in terms of the kanchina mudi of 63 seers. Elsewhere, unless some other standard (such as the Kárkala holike or

Rents :
Before
settlement.

Manjeshwar holike) are specified, the rent mura is the Mangalore mura of 42 imperial seers.

Bail rents are nearly always in rice. Majal rents are generally in rice, sometimes partly in rice and partly in money. Bettu rents are paid in rice near the coast, and money or rice in the interior.

Though there are in each taluk exceptional villages where rents are abnormally high or low, on the whole there is not much difference in rents throughout the district, when the actual money value is worked out according to the local measures. On the whole, rents for rice lands are lower and bagayat rents are higher in the south of Kásaragóð taluk than elsewhere. It will, therefore, be sufficient to give the rents in the different parts of the Mangalore taluk.

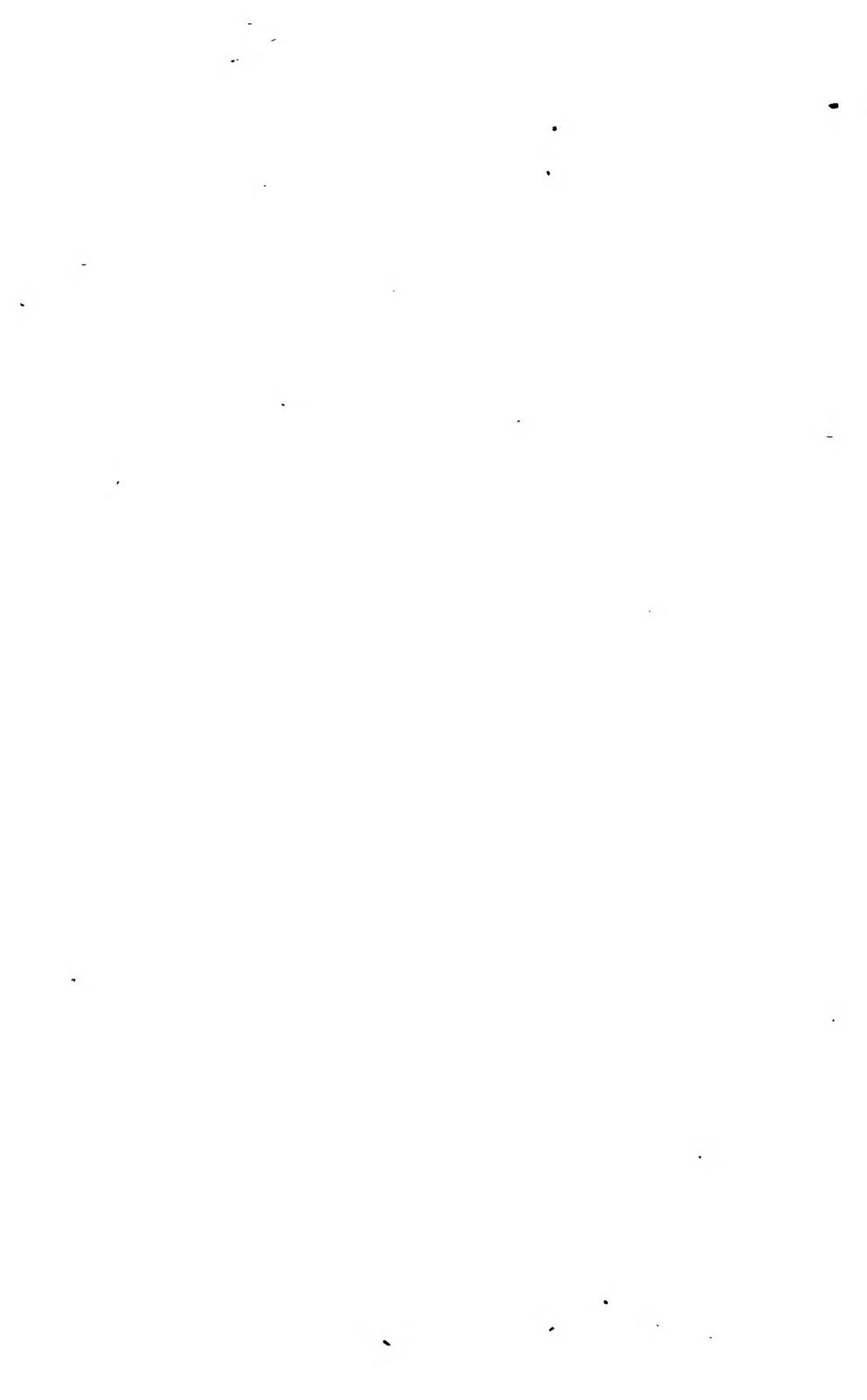
Near Mangalore town exceptionally good bail lands are rented for as much as fifteen muras of rice per argile mudi. Rent is usually paid partly in first-sort and partly in second-sort, but to avoid any over-estimation of rents it will be assumed here that all rents are paid in second-sort rice, and the low price of Rs. 3 per mudi will be taken when converting rents into money. Fifteen muras per argile mura are therefore equivalent to Rs. 64 per acre. The best majals, suited for growing sugarcane, in the same locality are rented at seven pagodas per argile mudi or Rs. 42 per acre. The best bettus are rented for five muras per argile mura or Rs. 15 per acre.

These rents are for exceptional lands. Ordinarily good bails in the special and first group are rented for twelve muras an argile mudi or Rs. 51 per acre. Majals of the same quality are rented at from Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 per acre, *i.e.* six muras per argile mura; and bettus of the same quality in the same tract, four muras or Rs. 12 per acre.

In the eastern part of the first group and the second group good bails are rented at from 8 to 6 muras per Mangalore mudi or Rs. 45 to Rs. 34 per acre. Majals are rented at four or five muras per Mangalore mudi or Rs. 18 to Rs. 22 per acre: bettus from two to three muras or Rs. 7 to Rs. 11 per acre.

In the worst villages of the third group, situated in the malarious vicinity of the ghâts, bail rents are as low as three to five muras per Mangalore mura, *i.e.*, Rs. 17 to Rs. 27 an acre; majals at two to three muras or Rs. 9 to Rs. 13 per acre; and bettus one to two muras or Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 per acre.

The rents of bagayats are more difficult to ascertain. Ordinarily good cocoanut bagayats are rented at from Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 per acre. Exceptional cocoanut bagayats fetch as much as Rs. 90 per acre. Cocoanut trees planted on the bunds of paddy fields, when not planted by the tenant, fetch As. 4 to As. 8 per tree. There must be many cases where the rent of the trees standing on the bunds more than covers the wet assessment on the field.



Areca gardens are seldom given on lease. When they are so given, the rents are as high as Rs. 200 an acre (paragraph 70 of Board's Proceedings No. 41, R.S., L.R. and Agri., dated 15th March 1902).

The eastern villages of the fourth group of the Uppinangadi taluk are the worst in the district. Bails here do not fetch more than Rs. 12 per acre, majals Rs. 6 to Rs. 8 and bettus Rs. 3 or Rs. 4. In these villages most of the land is cultivated by the land-owners themselves.

The above rents are given as a record of the state of things prevailing prior to the introduction of settlement. The highest rents absorb almost the whole of the first crop. The tenant must make his living and pay the expenses of cultivation from the second crop and the third wet or the grain crop, if any. Tenants in such tracts are, in fact, mere coolies, and eke out their living by other occupations. In such cases enhancement of rent is impossible. In general, however, the land-owning classes have everywhere raised their rents in proportion to the assessment. In some cases they have actually made a profit out of the settlement by raising their rents by the full amount of the settlement assessment, themselves gaining the benefit of the increment remission.

After settle-
ment.

In paragraph 21 of G.O. No. 757, Revenue, dated 25th August 1902, it is stated that the settlement assessment on first and second class wet lands may be reckoned at one-quarter of the average rental. The figures given above show that, even before the rents were enhanced, this estimate was low, for first and second class lands alone. For the best bail and majals the maximum settlement assessment comes to about one-sixth of the rent, as fixed prior to settlement. Almost every patta, however, contains some dry land, or house-site for which no rent is paid. The proportion of the assessment to the rent is higher in the interior. Taking all these points into consideration, the settlement assessment may be said to range from one-fifth to one-quarter of the old rent in the special and first group villages, and from one-quarter to one-third in the interior. In a few villages at the foot of the ghâts it is more than one-third. Rents have, however, been enhanced wherever it was possible to do so, subsequent to settlement; and before the full settlement assessment has been reached the landlords will be in receipt of much the same net income as before.

XI.—Classification of area and money rates according to the last settlement.

(PART I. Area under each money rate.)

Particulars.	Coondapoor Division.			Mangalore Division.	Puttur Division.		District Total.
Money rates.	Coondapoor.	Udipi.	Karkal.	Mangalore.	Kásara- iód.	Uppinangadi.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<i>Special town rate (occupied).</i>							
Rs. A.	ACS.	ACS.	...	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
12 0			...	297	..	..	297
6 0		93	...	68	15	...	176
Grand Total.	...	93	...	365	15	...	473
<i>Dry (unoccupied)</i>							
Ordinary dry.	2 0	19	13	8	...	...	40
	1 8	376	61	504	132	3	1,076
	1 4	2,356	2,017	3,353	6,939	426	15,491
	1 0	33,069	43,685	46,452	87,375	23,049	233,570
	0 12	50,414	68,854	108,326	64,733	92,891	385,218
	0 8	76,626	72,440	60,915	18,999	156,108	385,088
	0 6	30,089	53,099	86,031	11,681	138,128	269,028
	0 4	4,241	5,697	...	1,224	142,239	153,401
	0 2	...	...	...	...	20,396	20,396
Total	197,130	245,866	...	255,589	191,083	573,240	1,462,908
Kumari.	0 3	...	...	...	10,337	...	10,337
	0 2	...	...	...	17,389	...	17,389
	0 1	...	...	...	4,328	...	4,328
Total	...	...	...	...	32,054	...	32,054
Grand Total...	197,130	245,866	...	255,589	223,137	573,240	1,494,962
<i>Dry (occupied).</i>							
Ordinary dry.	2 0	69	112	252	258	11	702
	1 8	448	513	754	1,171	194	3,110
	1 4	1,667	3,179	2,440	6,069	1,116	14,171
	1 0	4,223	11,003	10,184	6,688	3,564	35,662
	0 12	2,670	9,896	7,809	2,892	4,828	27,845
	0 8	2,028	3,544	1,561	3,237	3,665	14,235
	0 6	1,301	1,290	98	94	1,516	4,329
	0 4	413	46	...	...	118	577
	0 2	...	...	...	...	230	230
Total	12,769	29,613	...	23,098	20,409	15,272	101,161
Kumari.	0 3	...	...	...	31,422	...	31,422
	0 2	...	...	...	86,943	...	86,943
	0 1	...	...	...	19,512	...	19,512
Total	...	...	...	...	140,877	...	140,877
Mulpatta 0 4	*+3,978	*	...	*	*	+148	4,126
Grand Total	16,747	29,613	...	23,098	161,286	15,420	246,164

* The demarcation of the unsurveyed and unreclaimed waste and forest lands included in the mulpattas in these taluks has not been completed.

† Area assessed at the mulpatta rate at settlement.



XI.—Classification of area and money rates according to the last settlement—*cont.*

(Part I. Area under each money rate—*cont.*)

Particulars.	Coondapoor Division.			Mangalore Division.	Puttur Division.		District Total.
Money rates.	Coondapoor.	Udipi.	Karikal.	Mangalore.	Kasaragod.	Uppinangadi.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<i>Garden (unoccupied).</i>							
RS. A.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
8 0 ...	2	12	...	...	16	...	30
7 0 ...	...	4	...	...	24	2	30
6 0 ...	3	3	...	1	6	3	16
5 0 ...	2	1	...	9	16	12	40
4 0 ...	6	5	...	10	23	12	56
3 0 ...	9	8	...	17	35	24	93
2 0 ...	14	16	...	19	48	75	172
Grand Total...	36	49	...	56	168	128	437
<i>Garden (occupied).</i>							
8 0 ...	1,589	2,447	...	1,128	2,606	2,604	10,384
7 0 ...	1,281	1,274	...	1,031	3,122	1,385	8,093
6 0 ...	1,132	1,650	...	1,810	4,911	870	10,373
5 0 ...	946	1,546	...	1,874	3,612	809	9,787
4 0 ...	845	1,504	...	1,856	3,100	919	8,224
3 0 ...	852	1,645	...	2,319	2,616	1,051	8,483
2 0 ...	1,725	3,004	...	3,628	2,766	3,301	14,424
Grand Total...	8,380	13,070	...	13,646	22,733	10,939	68,768
<i>Wet (unoccupied).</i>							
8 0 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 0 ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
6 0 ...	1	4	...	2	5	3	15
5 0 ...	11	4	...	2	18	3	38
4 0 ...	22	17	...	5	11	8	63
3 0 ...	18	15	...	21	55	52	161
2 8 ...	...	4	...	...	6	...	10
2 0 ...	103	14	...	14	86	67	284
1 8 ...	28	31	...	38	31	112	240
1 0 ...	6	2	...	4	...	179	191
0 12 ...	...	...	...	...	...	99	99
Grand Total...	180	91	...	86	213	523	1,102

XI.—Classification of area and money rates according to the last settlement—*cont.*

(Part I. Area under each money rate—*cont.*)

Particulars	Coondapoor Division.			Mangalore Division.	Puttur Division.		District Total.
Money rates.	Coondapoor	Udipi.	Karkal.	Mangalore.	Kasargod.	Uppinangadi.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<i>Wet (occupied).</i>							
RS. A.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
8 0 ...	322	915	...	1,071	1,035	...	3,343
7 0 ...	5,182	8,425	...	13,105	5,943	2,268	34,923
6 0 ...	13,429	19,992	...	23,161	8,760	10,106	75,448
5 0 ...	9,586	16,633	...	17,111	9,430	12,294	65,054
4 0 ...	9,297	12,485	...	11,058	8,776	12,962	54,578
3 0 ...	9,264	18,804	...	17,585	8,979	14,487	69,119
2 8 ..	213	211	...	284	178	...	886
2 0 ..	8,127	17,504	...	21,012	9,131	11,999	67,773
1 8 ..	5,986	12,167	...	5,884	2,367	9,849	36,193
1 0 ..	2,720	2,677	...	688	224	6,081	12,390
0 12 .	...	..	...	...	...	1,871	1,871
Grand Total .	54,126	109,753	...	110,959	54,823	81,917	421,578

NOTE.—The Karkal Taluk was newly formed with effect from 1st July 1912. The constitution of Mangalore and Udipi Taluks was changed with effect from the same date. Figures for the revised areas are not available.



XI.—Classification of area and money rates according to the last settlement—*cont.*

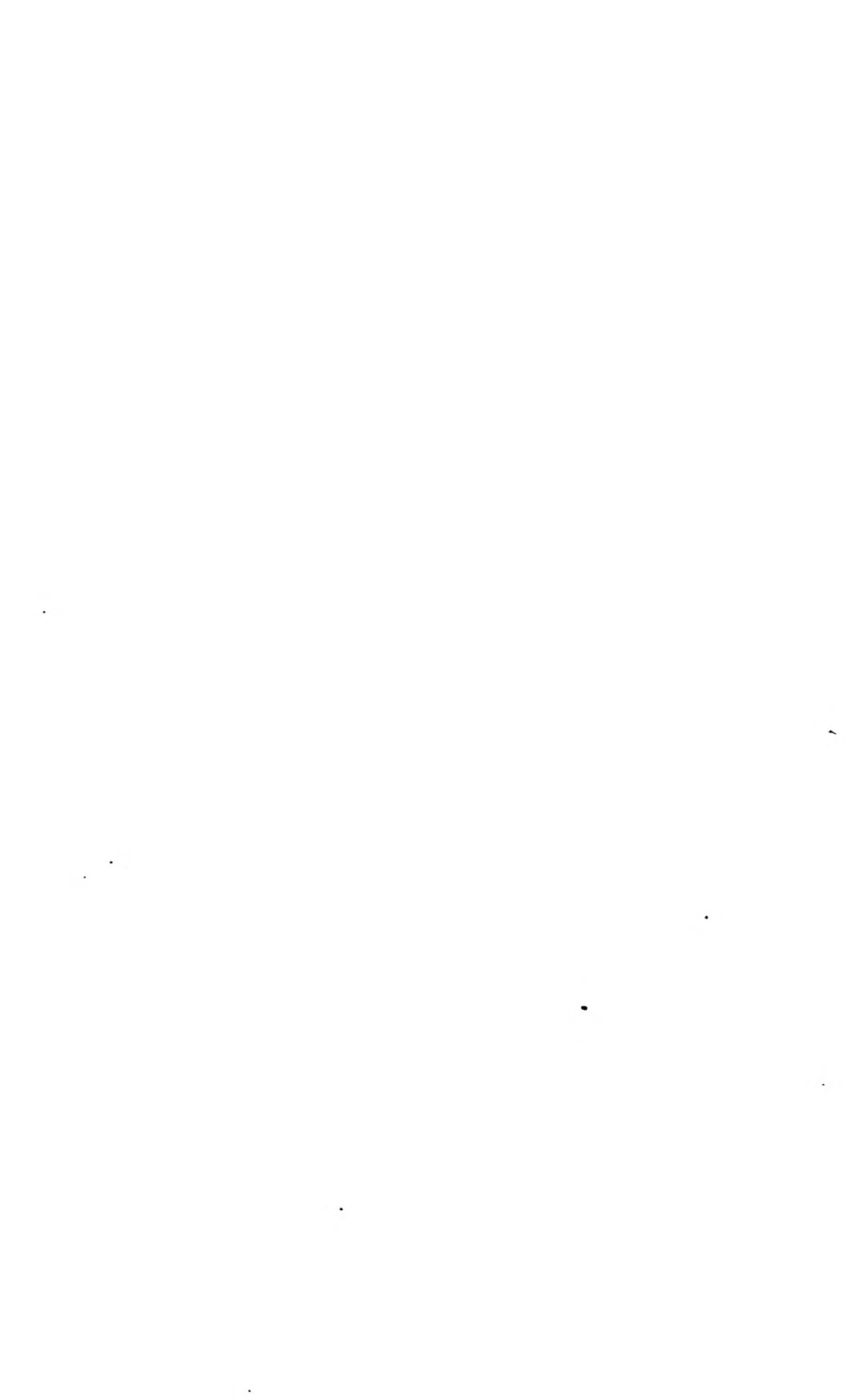
(Part 2. Classes and sorts included under each money rate.)

Dry.										Garden.			
Soil.		First group.		Second group.		Third group.		Fourth group.				Remarks.	
Class.	Sort.	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.	Sort.	Rate.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)		(13)
			RS. A.		RS. A.		RS. A.		RS. A.		RS.	There is no grouping for garden lands.	
VI ...	1	2	1 8	3	1 4	4	1 0	5	0 12	1	8		
	2	3	1 4	4	1 0	5	0 12	6	0 8				
	3	4	1 0	5	0 12	6	0 8	7	0 6				
	4	5	0 12	6	0 8	7	0 6	8	0 4	2	7		
	5	6	0 8	7	0 6	8	0 4	9	0 2				
VII ...	1	1	2 0	2	1 8	3	1 4	4	1 0	3	6		
	2	2	1 8	3	1 4	4	1 0	5	0 12				
	3	3	1 4	4	1 0	5	0 12	6	0 8				
	4	4	1 0	5	0 12	6	0 8	7	0 6	4	5		
	5	5	0 12	6	0 8	7	0 6	8	0 4				
VIII ...	1	2	1 8	3	1 4	4	1 0	5	0 12	5	4		
	2	3	1 4	4	1 0	5	0 12	6	0 8				
	3	4	1 0	5	0 12	6	0 8	7	0 6				
	4	5	0 12	6	0 8	7	0 6	8	0 4	6	3		
	5	6	0 8	7	0 6	8	0 4	9	0 2	7	2		
XII ...	1	2	1 8										
	2	3	1 4										
	3	4	1 0										
XIII ...	1	3	1 4	There are no arenaceous soils in the 2, 3 and 4 group villages.									
	2	4	1 0										
	3	5	0 12										
XIV ...	1	4	1 0										
	2	5	0 12										
	3	6	0 8										

NOTE.—In the special group villages for wet lands, the rate for single crop has been increased by one rupee each taram, ranging from Rs. 8 to Rs. 2.

XI.—Classification of area and money rates according to the last settlement—*cont.*
(Part 2. Classes and sorts included under each money rate—*cont.*)

Wet.																																
First group.				Second group.				Third group.				Fourth group.																				
Soil.	Bail.		Paddy Bettu.	Majal.		Bail.	Paddy Bettu.	Majal.		Bail.	Paddy Bettu.	Majal.		Bail.	Paddy Bettu.																	
	Taram.	Rate.		Taram.	Rate.			Taram.	Rate.			Taram.	Rate.																			
Class.	Sort.	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)						
		RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.						
VI	1	2	0	0	3	5	0	4	0	3	5	0	4	0	5	0	4	0	5	0	6	0	5	0	6	0	7	1	8			
	2	3	5	0	4	4	0	5	0	4	4	0	6	0	7	1	8	0	9	0	8	0	7	1	8	0	9	0	10			
	3	4	4	0	5	3	0	6	0	5	3	0	7	1	8	0	9	0	10	0	9	0	8	0	9	0	10	0	11			
	4	5	3	0	6	2	0	7	1	6	0	8	0	8	0	9	0	10	0	11	0	10	0	9	0	10	0	11	0			
	5	6	2	0	7	1	8	0	8	0	7	1	8	0	9	0	10	0	11	0	12	0	11	0	12	0	13	0	14			
VII	1	1	7	0	2	6	0	3	5	0	2	6	0	4	0	3	5	0	4	0	5	0	4	0	5	0	6	0	7	1	8	
	2	2	6	0	3	5	0	4	4	0	3	5	0	5	0	4	4	0	5	0	6	0	5	0	6	0	7	1	8	0	9	
	3	3	5	0	4	4	0	5	3	0	4	4	0	6	0	5	3	0	6	0	7	1	8	0	9	0	10	0	11	0	12	
	4	4	4	0	5	3	0	6	2	0	5	3	0	7	1	8	0	9	0	8	0	7	1	8	0	9	0	10	0	11	0	
	5	5	3	0	6	2	0	7	1	8	0	6	2	0	7	1	8	0	9	0	8	0	7	1	8	0	9	0	10	0	11	0
VIII	1	1	3	5	0	4	4	0	5	3	0	4	4	0	5	3	0	6	0	7	1	8	0	6	0	7	1	8	0	9	0	10
	2	2	3	5	0	4	4	0	5	3	0	5	3	0	6	2	0	7	1	8	0	6	2	0	7	1	8	0	9	0	10	0
	3	3	4	4	0	5	3	0	6	2	0	5	3	0	7	1	8	0	9	0	8	0	7	1	8	0	9	0	10	0	11	0
	4	4	3	0	6	2	0	7	1	8	0	6	2	0	7	1	8	0	9	0	8	0	7	1	8	0	9	0	10	0	11	0
	5	5	2	0	7	1	8	0	8	0	7	1	8	0	9	0	8	0	9	0	8	0	7	1	8	0	9	0	10	0	11	0



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
XII ...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
XIII ...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
XIV ...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

NOTE.—In the special group villages for wet lands, the rate for single crop has been increased by one rupee for each taram, ranging from Rs. 8 to Rs. 2.

XII.—Rainfall.

Names of rain-gauge stations.		Average rainfall (1870—1909) in inches in													
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
COONDAPPOOR TALUK.															
Bairdur *	0.22	..	..	0.75	3.01	39.54	62.72	31.14	15.04	5.00	1.77	0.68	159.87
Coondapoor	0.20	0.01	0.10	0.82	5.27	39.25	45.90	26.78	14.30	7.07	1.56	0.33	141.59
UDUPI TALUK.															
Udupi	0.17	0.05	0.05	1.04	5.20	38.50	46.22	26.76	13.42	7.43	1.75	0.42	141.01
KARKAL TALUK.															
Karkal †	0.20	..	0.12	2.28	5.57	45.17	62.06	36.92	19.00	13.16	4.80	1.04	189.82
MANGALORE TALUK.															
Bantval †	0.10	..	0.04	1.60	4.30	38.96	48.21	26.41	11.79	8.51	3.33	0.82	144.07
Mangalore	0.16	0.07	0.07	1.39	6.06	38.06	39.82	23.47	11.53	7.42	2.27	0.44	131.36
Mulki *	0.18	..	0.04	1.50	6.16	35.43	48.59	24.51	12.37	5.04	1.98	0.66	136.46
KASARAGOD TALUK.															
Hosdurg †	0.11	0.02	0.12	2.43	6.25	33.50	40.83	21.44	8.95	6.43	2.84	0.44	128.36
Kasaragod	0.23	0.05	0.12	1.78	7.42	37.69	39.34	22.59	10.07	6.84	2.48	0.41	129.02
UPPINANGADI TALUK.															
Belatangadi †	0.08	0.08	0.32	2.38	4.70	39.69	60.10	36.16	14.20	12.23	4.43	0.85	175.20
Puttur	0.33	0.09	0.37	2.14	5.77	35.78	47.04	27.24	12.24	10.21	3.80	0.68	145.69
District Average															
	0.22	0.05	0.15	1.67	6.00	38.91	48.61	27.20	12.82	8.52	2.65	0.55	145.35

* 1901—1909

† 1880—1909



XIII.—Holdings, Cultivation and Demand in fasli 1322 (1912-13).

Taluka.	Total holdings.						Cultivation including waste charged.					Miscellaneous revenue.	Total Ryotwar demand.	Cesses.	Total Demand of Land Revenue and cesses.
	Dry.		Wet.		Total.		Dry.		Wet.						
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment including water-rate.	Extent.	Assessment including second crop charge.	Extent.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ALB.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
COONDAPUR DIVISION.															
Coondapur ...	23,450	14,091	72,456	3,10,083	95,906	3,33,777	23,450	14,091	72,456	3,10,083	2,093	3,07,156	31,810	3,38,975	
Udipi ...	25,156	23,684	82,458	4,15,704	107,613	4,89,384	26,155	23,684	82,458	4,15,700	13,121	4,07,604	41,223	4,48,727	
Karkul ...	22,403	14,877	76,422	2,00,683	98,015	2,84,610	22,403	14,877	76,422	2,00,683	3,620	2,70,860	26,363	2,97,223	
MANGALORE DIVISION.															
Mangalore ...	27,929	25,812	80,333	4,07,885	117,202	4,93,717	27,929	25,812	80,333	1,07,885	43,741	5,16,376	45,248	5,61,624	
PUTTUR DIVISION.															
Kasaragod ...	171,650	44,564	78,086	3,81,450	250,615	4,25,014	171,650	44,564	78,086	3,81,450	18,646	4,10,700	39,240	4,49,900	
Uppinakudi ...	37,919	15,410	53,449	3,63,514	131,068	3,98,951	37,919	15,410	53,449	3,83,544	6,323	3,72,364	30,489	4,08,753	
Total ...	308,335	1,89,001	483,104	22,37,295	801,189	23,76,366	308,335	1,89,001	483,104	22,37,295	86,550	22,84,246	2,10,882	25,04,128	

XV.—Demand, Collection and Balance of Current Land Revenue and Cesses (in thousands of rupees).

Taluk.	Demand.										Collected or written off.										Balance.									
	Fash 1313	Fash 1314	Fash 1315	Fash 1316	Fash 1317	Fash 1318	Fash 1319	Fash 1320	Fash 1321	Fash 1322	Fash 1313	Fash 1314	Fash 1315	Fash 1316	Fash 1317	Fash 1318	Fash 1319	Fash 1320	Fash 1321	Fash 1322	Fash 1313	Fash 1314	Fash 1315	Fash 1316	Fash 1317	Fash 1318	Fash 1319	Fash 1320	Fash 1321	Fash 1322
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)
COONDAPPOOR DIVISION.																														
Coondapoor.	312	323	328	325	328	322	334	335	335	339	271	319	327	325	328	332	334	336	338	339	41	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Udupi.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	149	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	449	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karkal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	207	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	297	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MANGALORE DIVISION.																														
Mangalore..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	534	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	534	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PETTUR DIVISION.																														
Kasaragod ..	242	271	292	311	324	300	383	404	424	449	210	267	292	311	334	360	383	423	431	445	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uppanah.	231	271	296	313	334	353	376	393	310	493	229	273	296	313	334	356	376	393	310	409	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Harur.	43	32	55	41	57	25	17	26	45	27	46	32	55	41	57	25	17	26	45	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Harur Collections.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1,808	1,837	2,045	2,085	2,195	2,256	2,317	2,383	2,456	2,564	1,702	1,912	2,042	2,093	2,195	2,298	2,317	2,392	2,456	2,500	106	25	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	4

NOTE.—The Mundabiri taluk was formed on 1st October 1910 and it was abolished from 1st July 1912 when the new Karkal Taluk was constituted. The territorial limits of Udupi and Mangalore Taluks were changed on the latter date. Hence figures have been given for one year only.

XVII.—Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans.

Taluk.	Total amount advanced under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists Loans Acts in										Total recovered.		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)		(11)	(12)
		Pash 1813.	Pash 1814.	Pash 1815.	Pash 1816.	Pash 1817.	Pash 1818.	Pash 1819.	Pash 1820.	Pash 1821.	Pash 1822.	Total including outstanding balance at the beginning of Pash 1913.	(13)
COONDAPPOOR DIVISION.													
Coondapoor	Rs. (a) 150	Rs. (b) 125	Rs. 275	..
Udipi	(c) 300	..	300	..
Karkul
MANGALORE DIVISION.													
Mangalore
PUTTUR DIVISION.													
Kasaragod
Uppinangadi
District Total	450	125	575	..

(a) was granted under the Agriculturists Loans Act and (b) and (c) were granted under the Land Improvement Loans Act.



XVIII.—Prices in seers per rupee.

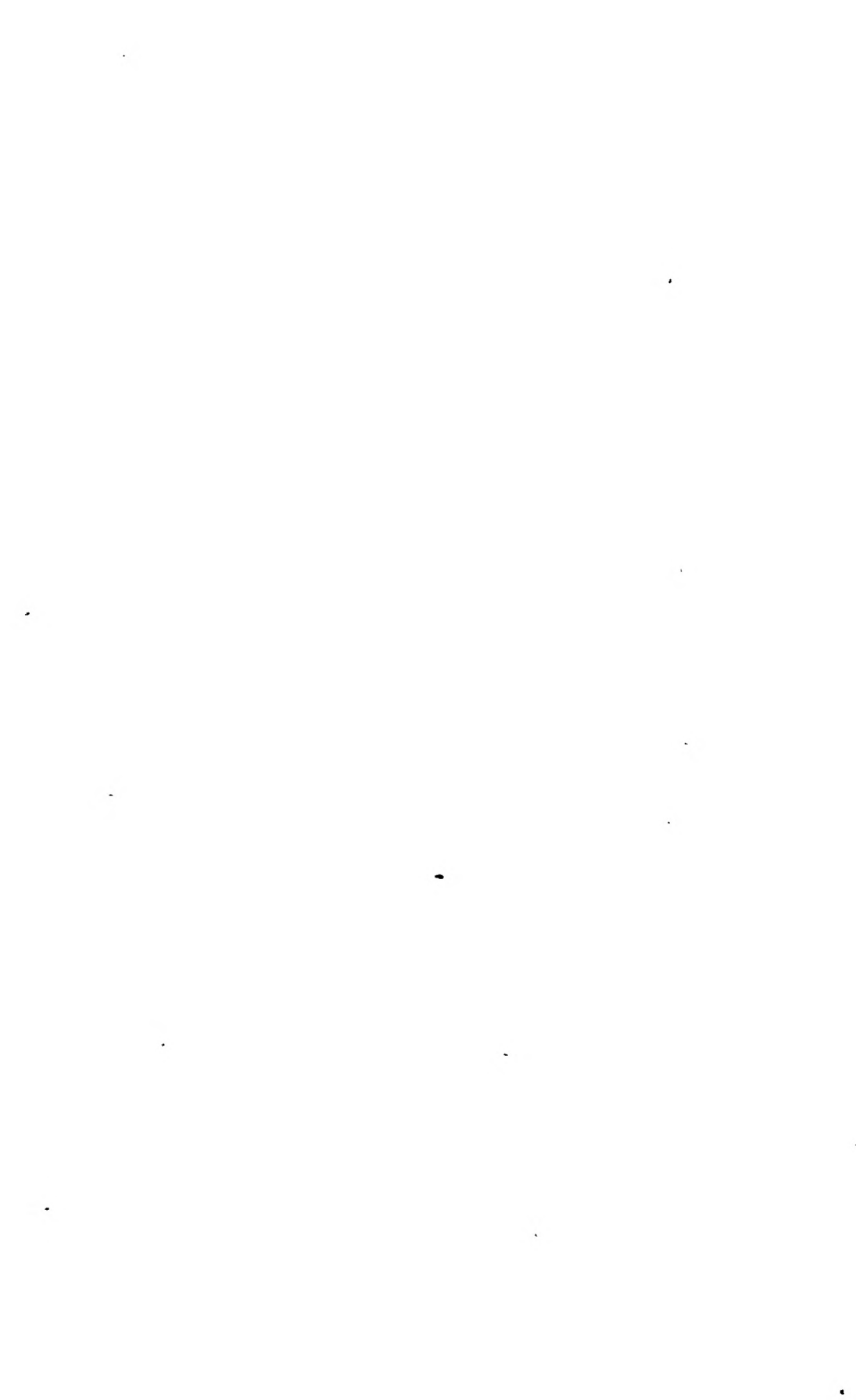
Fasli.	Coondapoor Division.			Mangalore Division.			Puttur Division.			District Average.	
	Coondapoor Taluk.	Udipi Taluk.	Karkal Taluk.	Mangalore Taluk.	Kasaragod Taluk.	Uppinangadi Taluk.	Puttur.	Belthangadi.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	Coondapoor.	Udipi.	Karkal.	Madabidi.	Mangalore.	Bautal.	Kasaragod.	Nilshwar (Hosdurg.)			
1313 ..	127	123	129	..	118	124	107	106	125	128	121
1314 ..	125	133	129	..	119	121	115	112	129	124	123
1315 ..	1158	1118	1131	..	1069	1073	1027	936	1101	1078	1076
1316 ..	103	95	92	..	91	94	91	83	96	100	95
1317 ..	98	89	91	..	85	87	85	86	90	89	89
1318 ..	97	82	89	..	79	83	81	82	87	81	84
1319 ..	99	104	106	..	94	101	96	93	100	100	99
1320 ..	107	111	112	111	95	..	98	97	103	109	105
1321 ..	94	95	96	94	85	..	90	85	92	98	92
1322 ..	81	83	85	82	76	..	83	73	83	93	82

Rice (second sort).

XVIII.—Prices in seers per rupee—*cont*

Fasli.	Coondapoor Division.				Mangalore Division.		Puttur Division.			District Average.	
	Coondapoor Taluk.	Udipi Taluk.	Karkal Taluk.	Mangalore Taluk.	Kasaragod Taluk.	Uppinangadi Taluk.	Nilesbwar (Hosdrupe.)	Pattur.	Bellangadi.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	Coondapoor.	Udipi	Karkal.	Mudabidri.	Mangalore.	Bantval.	Kasaragod.				

Paddy (first sort).



<i>Paddy (second sort).</i>											
1313 ..	23.1	19.4	..	17.8	..	17.7	17.6	..	19.0	19.0	19.0
1314 ..	23.3	20.1	..	20.2	..	20.2	18.5	..	18.4	18.4	18.4
1315 ..	20.17	16.70	..	15.76	..	17.61	16.45	..	15.96	15.96	17.09
1316 ..	16.2	14.9	..	14.2	..	14.3	11.7	..	14.7	14.7	14.8
1317 ..	16.1	13.5	..	14.3	..	14.8	14.4	..	13.1	13.1	14.4
1318 ..	14.5	13.2	..	12.9	..	13.2	13.8	..	12.7	12.7	13.4
1319 ..	17.0	15.6	..	11.1	..	15.9	14.6	..	14.8	14.8	15.3
1320 ..	18.5	16.6	..	15.8	..	16.3	16.2	..	16.2	16.2	16.6
1321 ..	16.1	14.3	15.3	15.4	..	14.9	14.1	..	14.5	14.5	15.0
1322 ..	14.7	12.9	14.7	11.0	..	13.6	13.9	..	12.5	12.5	13.3
<i>Horse gram.</i>											
1313 ..	18.7	16.9	..	17.3	..	16.5	16.3	..	11.9	11.9	16.6
1314 ..	15.1	14.5	..	15.3	..	14.9	15.7	..	12.9	12.9	14.6
1315 ..	11.95	12.17	..	12.51	..	11.98	12.20	..	10.77	10.77	11.85
1316 ..	12.0	12.2	..	12.1	..	12.2	11.6	..	12.2	12.2	9.9
1317 ..	13.5	11.2	..	12.9	..	13.4	13.1	..	13.8	13.8	13.1
1318 ..	11.5	11.5	10.8	11.1	..	11.2	12.7	..	11.1	11.1	10.5
1319 ..	11.4	12.2	..	11.1	..	12.0	11.0	..	11.8	11.8	10.0
1320 ..	13.9	15.2	14.2	11.4	..	11.6	14.7	..	14.5	14.5	14.1
1321 ..	18.3	13.5	13.3	12.0	..	12.9	13.2	..	11.9	11.9	12.8
1322 ..	11.9	12.0	11.5	11.9	..	11.8	11.9	..	10.9	10.9	11.7
<i>Salt.</i>											
1313 ..	14.4	13.4	..	14.2	..	14.6	13.9	..	13.5	13.5	14.1
1314 ..	14.4	13.2	..	14.0	..	11.3	13.2	..	12.8	12.8	13.5
1315 ..	16.30	15.60	..	15.62	..	16.26	14.49	..	14.55	14.55	15.37
1316 ..	16.4	16.8	..	18.3	..	16.7	16.5	..	16.7	16.7	14.7
1317 ..	19.5	19.3	..	20.4	..	21.5	20.5	..	19.2	19.2	19.7
1318 ..	20.2	20.3	..	20.9	..	21.9	20.6	..	19.9	19.9	20.2
1319 ..	22.8	20.0	..	20.8	..	21.8	18.0	..	16.8	16.8	20.6
1320 ..	19.9	23.1	19.3	20.8	..	22.4	22.0	..	20.3	20.3	21.0
1321 ..	18.8	22.7	21.3	20.4	..	21.3	20.8	..	18.4	18.4	21.9
1322 ..	21.7	23.0	20.8	20.1	..	21.3	20.8	..	19.2	19.2	20.5

XIX.—Income-tax.

(Part IV. "Other sources" only.)

Taluka.	Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500.		Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 2,000.		Above Rs. 2,000.		Total.		Incidence of tax.		Objection petitions.	
	Assessee. Number of	Amount of tax.	Assessee. Number of	Amount of tax.	Assessee. Number of	Amount of tax.	Assessee. Number of	Amount of tax.	Per head of assessors.	Per head of population.	Number.	Percentage of these successful
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
COONDAPUR DIVISION.												
Coondapur.	1908-09	32	728	9	321	973	53	2,022	38	2	5	52
	1909-10	32	701	12	455	1,286	59	2,425	41	1	8	31
	1910-11	37	844	13	505	1,724	72	3,073	45	10	11	37
	1911-12	33	764	8	330	2,791	70	3,886	55	8	0	39
	1912-13	49	1,121	10	385	2,936	88	4,445	50	8	2	45
Udupi	1912-13	70	1,616	13	1,059	4,158	163	7,433	45	9	7	32
Karkal	1912-13	50	1,160	16	602	1,636	100	6,398	71	1	5	41
MANGALORE DIVISION.												
Mangalore	1912-13	136	2,032	45	1,792	17,520	296	22,314	75	7	9	44
PUTTUR DIVISION.												
Kasaragod.	1908-09	55	1,324	37	1,365	3,159	118	5,848	49	8	11	68
	1909-10	54	1,280	33	1,253	3,865	119	6,398	53	12	3	59
	1910-11	46	1,344	40	1,112	4,291	123	6,747	54	13	8	81
	1911-12	62	1,416	31	1,169	4,285	129	6,870	53	4	1	78
	1912-13	66	1,448	30	1,134	3,595	131	6,177	47	2	5	66



Uppinangadi.	{ 1908-09	...	74	1,648	8	301	14	1,239	96	3,188	33	3	4	0	0	3	36	17
	{ 1909-10	...	52	1,192	7	263	14	1,300	73	2,758	37	12	6	0	0	2	40	38
	{ 1910-11	...	38	848	12	411	14	1,429	64	2,718	12	7	6	0	0	2	18	11
	{ 1911-12	...	30	664	18	700	15	1,709	63	3,073	48	12	5	0	0	4	20	45
	{ 1912-13	...	37	852	25	820	16	1,749	78	3,121	43	13	9	0	0	3	36	47
District Total.	{ 1908-09	...	351	8,084	142	5,291	196	22,541	689	35,919	52	2	1	0	0	6	220	26
	{ 1909-10	...	339	7,724	149	5,697	210	26,333	698	39,664	56	13	2	0	0	6	241	24
	{ 1910-11	...	308	8,582	186	6,508	220	25,585	774	40,765	52	10	8	0	0	7	272	21
	{ 1911-12	...	371	8,420	180	6,881	242	30,498	793	45,799	57	12	1	0	0	7	315	39
	{ 1912-13	...	408	9,232	169	6,332	269	34,591	846	56,218	59	5	9	0	0	9	285	38

NOTE.—The Madabettu Taluk was formed on 1st October 1910. It was abolished with effect from 1st July 1912 when the new Kankal Taluk was constituted. The constitution of Mangalore and Udupi taluks was also altered on the latter date. Hence figures for Mangalore, Udupi and Kankal taluks have been given for one year only.

XX.—Abkārī and Opium.

(1)	(2)	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
Country Spirits.											
Number of retail shops licensed	...	615	619	617	615	613	592	518	513	529	184
Quantity sold in casks	...	38,995	49,735	51,051	57,849	65,079	68,419	58,447	51,241	59,896	61,618
Number of persons per retail shop	...	1,820	1,827	1,839	1,839	1,815	1,911	2,401	2,193	2,532	2,161
Gross receipts from duty	Rs.	1,02,909	1,24,614	1,41,585	1,52,134	1,70,787	2,18,906	1,81,750	1,97,085	2,21,533	2,77,051
Do, rentals	"	21,713	33,359	38,590	40,111	48,129	55,010	15,171	44,531	51,352	
Tobacco.											
Number of retail shops licensed	...	1,351	1,357	1,351	1,354	1,355	1,226	1,104	1,109	1,102	953
Quantity sold in casks	...	831	831	829	829	834	923	917	1,026	1,081	1,259
Number of persons per retail shop	...	1,80,310	1,93,154	1,98,255	2,26,286	2,26,286	2,13,020	2,11,657	2,31,042	2,68,534	2,38,108
Gross receipts from licence-tax	Rs.	1,33,737	1,76,236	1,98,999	1,96,172	1,96,172	1,18,370	1,75,271	1,81,741	1,87,825	2,10,280
Do, rentals	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ganja, Bhang.											
Number of retail shops licensed	...	34	35	35	35	35	54	34	34	34	26
Quantity sold in casks	...	1,060	1,396	1,507	1,614	1,607	1,957	1,503	1,547	1,707	1,619
Number of persons per retail shop	...	33,268	32,317	32,317	32,317	32,317	33,268	33,268	35,019	35,037	45,818
Gross receipts from duty	Rs.	4,198	7,489	7,728	7,728	8,205	7,965	7,080	8,111	12,480	11,269
Do, rentals	"	7,504	9,587	10,318	11,657	11,657	10,730	12,563	11,857	11,553	11,711
Opium.											
Number of retail shops licensed	...	10	10	11	9	10	10	10	10	8	7
Quantity sold in casks	...	104	124	133	134	124	137	130	136	126	129
Number of persons per retail shop	...	113,110	113,110	102,828	125,078	113,110	113,110	113,110	119,064	119,403	170,181
Gross receipts from duty	Rs.	...	458	555	472	832	1,350	1,973	2,823	2,514	3,220
Do, rentals	"	2,005	3,311	3,466	3,467	3,467	3,400	3,331	3,018	3,242	3,508

XXI.—Revenue Receipts.

	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Land revenue and rates	15,55,800	17,06,984	19,28,690	20,55,052	21,42,420	22,98,841	20,77,156	21,43,592	22,28,610	22,60,080
(a). Stamp	...	2,01,034	2,67,537	2,69,926	2,71,785	2,80,838	2,76,195	2,90,615	3,07,260	3,32,826
Excise	...	4,77,415	5,37,989	5,78,619	6,09,614	6,82,085	6,79,731	6,85,453	7,21,225	7,99,041
Income-tax including penalties	39,246	11,339	51,684	53,186	51,574	48,217	50,779	53,253	53,972	59,159
Forest (b)	...	68,542	72,060	1,02,619	1,08,087	1,15,904	1,13,833	1,16,959	1,37,450	1,43,016
Registration (c)	...	46,224	51,278	52,405	55,588	56,919	58,519	55,179	54,080	63,550
Opium	...	2,020	3,784	4,036	4,337	4,750	5,304	5,811	5,756	6,728
Salt (d)	...	1,48,027	1,43,356	1,08,587	1,13,780	1,07,330	89,239	1,18,116	1,06,144	1,11,869
Customs	...	75,358	63,218	66,100	58,984	85,072	73,355	1,10,508	99,550	1,07,422

(a) The figures from 1908-09 onwards do not include rates.

(b) The figures given under Registration are for the calendar years.

(c) The figures are for each year.

(d) The figures are for calendar subdivisions.

XXII.—Sea-borne Trade—Total Trade in each port.

Names of ports.	Imports.					Exports.				
(1)	1908-09	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
BANDUR.										
Merchandise	35,609	37,785	29,380	30,828	28,164	80,238	61,298	92,677	1,26,650	74,209
Treasure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	35,609	37,785	29,380	30,828	28,164	80,238	61,298	92,677	1,26,650	74,209
HANGARKATTA.										
Merchandise	2,24,987	1,72,752	2,01,845	1,47,926	1,52,545	8,11,082	6,31,150	7,63,400	8,71,113	7,98,374
Treasure	6,000	4,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2,30,987	1,76,952	2,01,845	1,47,926	1,52,545	8,11,082	6,31,150	7,63,400	8,71,113	7,98,374
COONDAPPOOR.										
Merchandise	5,48,800	5,46,069	6,59,591	7,27,326	7,38,198	6,04,169	5,21,714	8,08,088	11,52,787	8,08,862
Treasure	46,115	37,901	51,300	67,700	41,900	400	10,500	2,000	...	...
Total	5,95,005	5,83,970	7,13,891	7,95,026	7,80,098	6,04,569	5,32,214	8,10,088	11,52,787	8,08,862



XXII-A.—Sea-borne Trade—Chief Imports and Exports at the selected ports.

(Average of the five years ending 1912-13.)

Names of ports.	Imports.			Exports.		
	Articles.	Quantity.	Value	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			Rs.			Rs.
Names of ports.	Coffee ...	... cwt.	15,409	7 48,069	Building and Engineering mate- rials—	
	Fruits and vegetables—			Bricks and tiles ...	No.	
	Cocoanuts ...	No.	1,868,907	37,756	Coffee ...	20,029,875
	Fresh vegetables ...	value.	38,182	47,309	Fish (excluding canned fish)—	61,45,792
	Dried fruits ...	cwt.	6,808	16,409	Fish, dry, salted ...	35,333
	Grain and pulse—			21,771	Fruits and vegetables—	4,24,511
	Grain ...	cwt.	12,946	75,231	Fruits, dried ...	12,924
	Pulse ...	"	5,123	31,241	Grain and pulse—	72,405
	Rice not in the husk ...	"	7,070	30,974	Rice not in the husk ...	4,77,153
	Wheat ...	"	7,005	1,43,365	Manures—	5,370
	Wheat flour ...	"	8,340	63,776	Fish manures and guano ...	2,38,643
	Other flour ...	"	615	1,90,452	Oils—	
	Hardware and cutlery ...	value.			Essential ...	537
	Liquors ...	gallons.			Seeds—	40,401
	Metals ...	tons.			Copra or coconut kernel ...	23,811
	Oils—				Spices—	5,04,357
	Kerosene ...	gallons.	353,264	1,82,335	Hotellants ...	6,44,138
	Oil-rakes ...	cwt.	11,922	18,738	Cardamoms ...	12,09,911
	Fish—				Pepper ...	80,589
	Salted fish ...	cwt.	66,556	4,75,806	Other sorts ...	214,509
	Manures ...	tons.	5,381	1,50,945		182,902
						28,075

Mangalore

Mangalore.				Malpe.			
Salt .. ..	..	7,102	2,90,166	Textiles—			
Seeds .. ..	..	..	..	(Cotton—			
Copra .. ..	..	9,086	1,32,682	Piece-goods—			
Other sorts ..	..	7,302	68,346	Coloured, ..			
Spices— .. ..	..	..	..	dyed			
Chillies .. ..	..	6,47,757	87,160	Tolacco—			
Sugar .. ..	..	17,310	1,84,693	Unmanufactured ..			
Textiles— .. ..	..	..	..	Wood and timber—			
Cotton— .. ..	..	..	..	Ornamental wood (mainly			
Twist and yarn ..	..	443,592	2,37,944	sandalwood)			
Piece-goods— .. ..	..	..	..	All other articles			
Grey .. ..	..	136,395	70,142	Total			
White .. ..	..	537,128	1,15,877	.. ..		
Coloured .. ..	..	1,47,582	3,31,235	.. ..		
Other sorts of manufac-	..	..	..	Total			
tured .. ..	..	..	2,16,111	.. ..		
Jute— .. ..	..	..	..	.. ..
Gunny bags	No.	347,629	90,050	.. ..		
Wood and timber— .. ..	..	..	..	Fish, dry, salted			
Ornamental wood ..	..	..	1,81,561	Fishmaws and sharkfins ..			
Other sorts of wood ..	..	..	39,856	Seeds—			
All other articles ..	..	..	6,81,157	Copra or coconut kernel ..			
Total .. ..	..	..	53,86,317	Manures			
Grain and pulse—				Oils—			
Gram .. ..	..	8,006	51,807	Essential			
Pulse .. ..	..	4,107	25,212	All other articles			
Fish, salted .. ..	..	270	6,708	Total			
Hemp manufactures ..	..	..	30,272	.. ..		
Salt .. ..	..	822	32,536	.. ..		
Sugar .. ..	..	3,752	38,957	.. ..		
Liquor— .. ..	..	..	..	.. ..
Spirit .. ..	..	5,529	6,314	.. ..		
Mats and matting ..	..	265,868	7,167	.. ..		

XXII-A.—Sea-borne Trade—Chief Imports and Exports at the selected ports—cont.

(Average of the five years ending 1912-13.)

Imports.				Exports.			
Names of ports.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Names of ports.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			Rs.				Rs.
Malpe—cont.	Metals—						
	Copper	...	...		
	Oils—	...	cwt.				
	Cocconut	...	...		
	Kerosene	...	gallons.				
	Seeds—	...	...		
	Copra	...	cwt.				
	Textiles—	...	...		
	Cotton—	...	...		
	Twist and yarn	...	lb.				
	Piece-goods—	...	...		
	Grey	...	yds.				
	Coloured, printed or dyed	...	...		
	Jute—	...	...		
	Gunny bags	...	No.				
Malpe—cont.	Tobacco—	...	...		
	Unmanufactured	...	lbs.				
	All other articles	...	value.				
	Total	...	...		
			Rs.				Rs.
			39,134				
			21,124				
			32,934				
			5,300				
			21,331				
			19,611				
			83,661				
			20,774				
			12,384				
			3,00,318				
			7,55,821				

XXII-A.—Sea-borne Trade : Chief Imports and Exports at the selected ports—cont.
(Average of five years ending 1912-13)

Imports		Exports	
Names of ports.	Articles.	Articles.	Quantity.
(1)	(2)	(2)	(3)
Quantity.	Value.		Value.
(3)	(4)	(1)	(4)
Bairathur.			
Bricks and tiles ...	No. ...	Grain and Pulse—	RS.
Oil—coconut ...	galls. ...	Rice in the husk ...	2,525
Salt ...	tons. ...	Rice not in the husk ...	10,679
All other articles ...	val. ...	Manures ...	289
Total ...	...	All other articles ...	...
		Total ...	86,214
Kasaragod.			
Grain and Pulse—		Bricks and tiles ...	2,600
Gram ...	...	Manures ...	25,181
Pulse ...	...	Oils—	...
Hides, raw ...	...	Animal ...	5,254
Provisions—	...	Provisions—Fish, dry, salted ...	578
Fish, dry salted ...	...	Spices—	...
Salt ...	...	Hotel-nuts ...	60,167
Spices—	...	Tobacco—	...
Chillies ...	...	Unmanufactured ...	53,827
Sugar ...	...	All other articles ...	...
All other articles ...	...		77,081
Total ...	...	



XXIII.—Income and Expenditure of Local Boards in 1912-13.

—	District Board.	Taluk Boards including unions in them.			Total.
		Mangalore.	Puttur.	Coondapoor.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.					
<i>Land Revenue—</i>					
House-tax ... ..	...	...	...	..	...
Rents, etc., of fisheries ...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Local rates—</i>					
Cess on land	1,03,721	27,632	35,333	45,755	2,17,441
Railway cess ... ..	...	..	..	..	...
<i>Interest—</i>					
On Government securities, etc	49	1		16	66
<i>Law and Justice—Courts of Law—</i>					
Fines under Police and other Acts	50	193	227	494	764
<i>Education—</i>					
School fees ... ..	..	762	2,020	17,602	20,384
Contributions ... ..	..	12,201	15,657	14,738	42,596
Other receipts ... ..	..	2		31	33
<i>Medical—</i>					
Hospital receipts ... ..	...	..	38	8	46
Contributions	2,899	5,192	10,231	8,115	26,440
Other receipts	30	57	25	698	1,041
<i>Minor departments—</i>					
Veterinary, etc., receipts...	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>					
Choultry receipts ... ..	...	23	43	5	71
Market and slaughter-house receipts.	..	581	293	3,134	5,008
Contributions ... ..	...	..	...	...	...
Other receipts	18	160	2,267	332	2,786
<i>Railways—</i>					
Net receipts ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Civil works—</i>					
Ferry receipts	25,763	..	..	..	25,763
Tolls	48,991	..	..	..	48,991
<i>Contributions—</i>					
Contributions from Government	1,87,735	..	..	..	1,87,735
Other contributions ...	1,850	363	795	1,407	4,415
Debt, deposit and advances	44,832	5	...	..	44,837
Total Receipts ...	4,20,933	47,181	67,865	92,443	6,28,417
EXPENDITURE.					
<i>Refunds—</i>					
Land revenue and local rates.	...	...	...	...	...

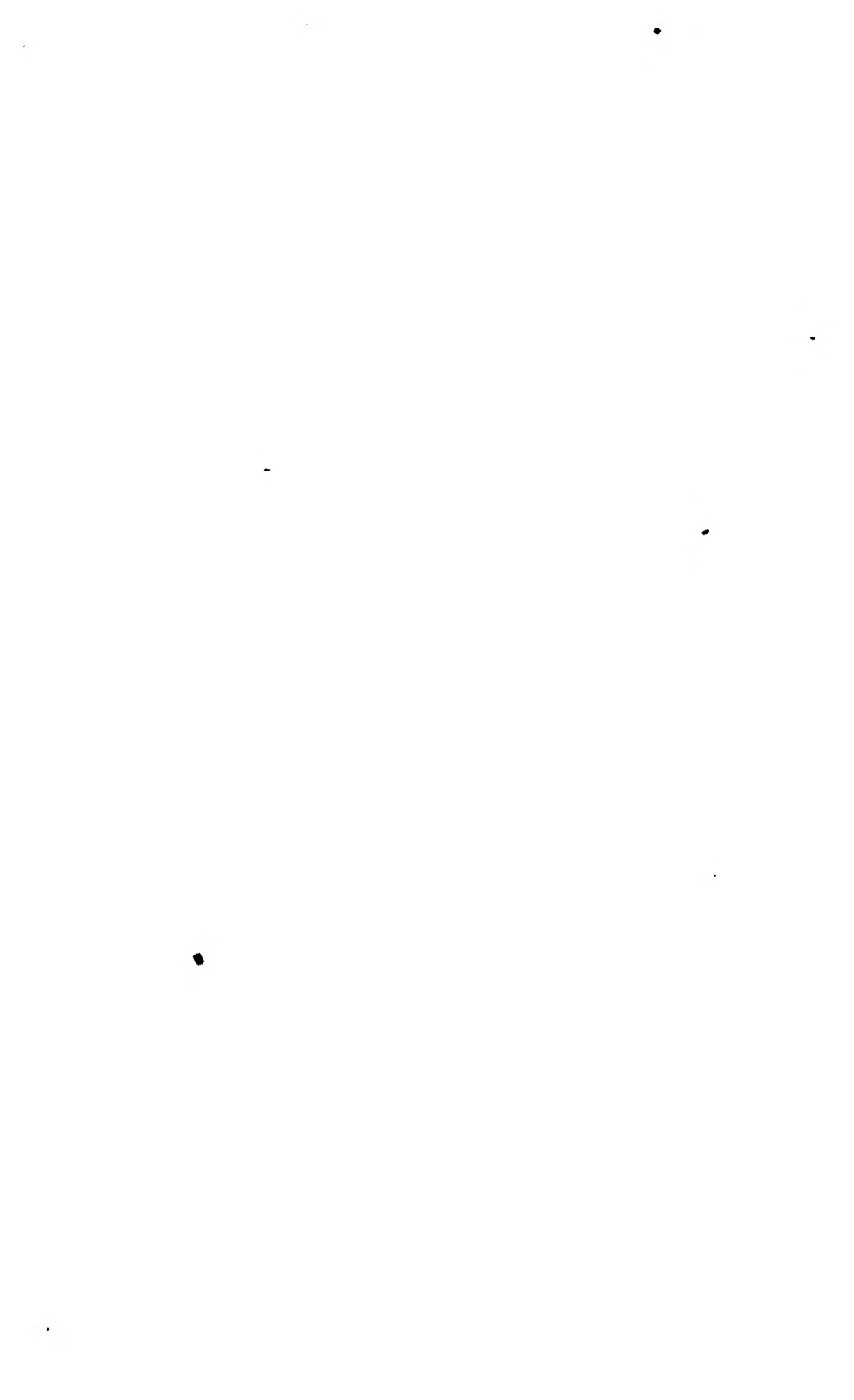
XXIII.—Income and Expenditure of Local Boards in 1912-13—*cont.*

— (1)	District Board. (2)	Tahsil Boards including unions in them.			Total. (6)
		Mangalore. (3)	Puttur. (4)	Coondapoor. (5)	
EXPENDITURE— <i>cont.</i>	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
<i>Interest—</i>					
On loans, etc. ... ..	..	...	...	..	...
<i>General administration—</i>					
General establishment of local funds.	6,873	1,424	1,641	2,135	12,076
Other expenditure ... ..	...	...	...	..	...
<i>Education—</i>					
Secondary schools ... ..	..	...	...	13,473	13,473
Elementary schools ... ..	...	15,223	22,435	23,208	60,861
Other schools ... ..	...	133	..	151	284
Other expenditure ... ..	...	657	...	737	1,394
<i>Medical—</i>					
Hospitals and dispensaries.	2,155	6,740	13,940	18,395	41,239
Vaccination	4,288	609	1,187	1,418	7,502
Sanitation ... ..	...	1,300	2,584	2,170	6,054
Plague	4,065	...	...	...	4,065
Other epidemics ... ..	..	464	340	613	1,417
Other expenditure	4,893	...	..	..	4,893
<i>Minor Departments—</i>					
Public exhibitions and fairs.	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary and other charges.	...	...	...	..	..
<i>Superannuation, etc.—</i>					
Pensions, gratuities, etc.	4,538	33	...	...	4,571
<i>Stationery and Printing—</i>					
Stationery supplied from Central stores	...	...	...	...	...
Printing work at Government and private presses.	535	304	237	250	1,326
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>					
Markets and slaughter-houses.	...	5	2	68	75
Choultries ... ..	...	115	66	93	274
Lighting ... ..	...	79	35	206	320
Other expenditure	1,465	1	2	119	1,587
<i>Railways—</i>					
Construction of railways.	...	...	...	...	...
Other expenditure ... ..	..	...	...	...	...
<i>Civil works—</i>					
Civil buildings	8,528	2,333	4,068	5,228	20,157
Communications	1,72,894	8,721	11,314	21,947	2,15,876
Sanitary works and other works of public improvements.	...	3,383	4,999	1,752	10,134
Establishment, tools and plant	25,664	2,033	3,241	4,465	35,403
<i>Contributions</i>	1,080	...	...	...	1,080
Other expenditure	1,954	412	635	976	3,977
Debt, deposit and advances.	33,533	5	...	5	33,548
Total Expenditure	2,72,470	44,974	66,738	97,404	4,81,586

XXIV.—Income and Expenditure of the Municipality in 1912-13.

—		Mangalore.
(1)	(2)	
	Rs.	
Opening balance	49,174	
RECEIPTS.		
Tax on buildings and lands	37,044	
Water and drainage tax on buildings and lands ... ..	...
Tax on vehicles with springs, animals and carts	5,213	
Tax on arts	5,848	
Tolls	3,467	
Tax on private menial and domestic servants ... ..	...
Realizations under special Acts	150	
Rent of lands, buildings, etc., and sale-proceeds of lands, etc.	5,224	
Conservancy receipts	66	
Fees and revenue from—		
Educational institutions	300	
Medical institutions	151	
Markets and slaughter-houses	6,519	
License fees	1,729	
Other fees	1,031	
Fines under Municipal and other Acts	812	
Interest on investments and premium on loans	256	
Grants and contributions from—		
Government	44,871	
Local Boards	1,600	
Other sources ... ..	...
Recoveries for services rendered to private individuals	4,937	
Miscellaneous	196	
Sale-proceeds of Government securities and realizations of ... ..	...
Sinking Fund	20	
Loans—		
Advances recovered	72	
Total Receipts ...	1,19,506	
Total including balance ...	1,63,680	
EXPENDITURE.		
GRANT 1—		
Communications	31,073	
Buildings	4,161	
Miscellaneous public improvements	320	
Drainage	874	
Water-supply	900	
Establishment	791	
Tools and plant and other stores	176	
Contributions for Public works ... ..	..

		Mangalore.
(1)	(2)	
EXPENDITURE—cont.		Rs.
GRANT 2—		
Education		5,424
GRANT 3—		
Hospitals and dispensaries		13,843
Vaccination		769
Registration of births and deaths		527
Conservancy, road-cleaning and road-watering		14,188
Contributions		70
Plague charges		8,534
Veterinary charges
GRANT 4—		
Lighting		3,699
Markets and slaughter-houses		737
Choultries and travellers' bungalows		115
Avenues		234
Public garden, survey of land, fire, pounds and other charges.		5,570
GRANT 5—		
Supervision and management		5,496
Repayment of debt		1,125
Interest on debt		355
Discount on investment
Advances		1,110
Refunds		236
Investments		400
Total Expenditure ..		1,03,727
Closing balance ..		64,953
Total including balance ..		1,68,680



XXV.—Education in 1911.

Taluka.	Number of literates.		Literates per thousand of population.		Literates in English.	
	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
COONDAPOOR DIVISION.						
Coondapoor	9,553	653	147	9	538	32
Udipi	19,147	1,903	148	13	1,061	91
MANGALORE DIVISION.						
Amindivi Islands ...	84	..	45	..	2	..
Mangalore	22,772	4,941	168	35	1,287	1,180
Mudabidri	5,116	379	95	6	138	4
PUTTUR DIVISION.						
Kasaragod	18,293	2,082	152	16	601	31
Uppinangadi	8,668	709	121	10	340	33
District Total ...	83,633	10,627	145	17	6,967	1,371
Hindus	63,901	5,728	140	11	4,187	189
Musalmanas	9,496	1,058	135	15	248	..
Christians	8,408	3,577	179	73	2,471	1,156
Other	1,828	264	389	60	61	26

XXVI.—Schools and Scholars in 1912-13.

Class of institutions. (1)	Number of institutions.						Number of scholars.		
	Government. (2)	Municipal. (3)	Local Fund. (4)	Aided. (5)	Unaided. (6)	Total. (7)	Males. (8)	Females. (9)	Total. (10)
PUBLIC.									
Arts Colleges	1	..	..	1	...	2	198	3	201
Professional Colleges ..	..	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	...
(a) { Secondary schools for boys.	1	..	3	10	...	14	4,070	89	4,159
(a) { Secondary schools for girls.	...	..	..	4	...	4	18	746	764
(b) { Higher elementary schools for boys.	...	..	2	4	...	6	1,109	169	1,278
(b) { Higher elementary schools for girls.	2	..	..	3	..	5	177	572	749
(c) { Lower elementary schools for boys.	1	7	212	309	39	568	26,523	4,920	31,443
(c) { Lower elementary schools for girls.	2	..	9	6	1	18	63	1,472	1,535
Training schools for masters.	1	..	..	..	...	1	112	...	112
Do. for mistresses.	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	33	33
Other special schools ..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	..	...
Total ..	9	7	226	338	40	620	32,270	8,004	40,274
PRIVATE									
Advanced ... ..	...	..	..	..	...	5	289	13	302
Elementary ... ..	...	..	..	..	...	72	1,455	309	1,767
Total ...	..	..	..	..	...	77	1,747	322	2,069
Grand Total ...	9	7	228	338	40	697	34,017	8,326	42,343

(a) Includes European high and middle schools.

(b) Relates to elementary schools with standards above the fourth.

(c) Relates to elementary schools with standards up to and including the fourth, elementary schools with standards below the fourth and European primary schools.



XXVII.—Expenditure on Schools in 1912-13.

Nature of Schools.	Expenditure on all classes of schools.		Colleges.		Secondary schools.		Higher elementary schools.		Lower elementary schools.		Training schools.		Technical and industrial schools.	
	Total.	Rs.	Total expenditure.	Rs.	Total expenditure.	Rs.	Total expenditure.	Rs.	Total expenditure.	Rs.	Total expenditure.	Rs.	Total expenditure.	Rs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Government ..	53,166	43,230	24,569	18,183	9,679	5,512	2,358	2,087	2,471	2,359	14,789	14,789	..	..
Local Board ..	76,249	55,297	..	..	13,726	2,170	3,860	2,674	57,181	53,521	1,482	1,482	..	..
Municipal ..	3,913	2,713	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,013	2,711	..	..	..	..
Aided ..	2,31,459	55,664	39,082	9,678	1,02,493	16,537	12,002	6,918	69,121	20,359	8,461	2,172	..	..
Unaided ..	1,074	3,488	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,674	3,488	..	..	..	..
Private ..	8,007	2,291	..	..	2,750	539	..	..	5,257	1,632	..	..	..	..
District Total ..	3,76,508	1,02,803	3,653	28,161	1,28,948	20,118	18,120	11,679	1,42,017	84,072	21,732	18,743	..	..
Receipts (taken in abatement of charges for working and for expenditure) from—														
Provincial Funds		79,918		16,379	..	21,229	..	2,083	..	31,238	..	5,589	..	..
Local Funds ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,040	..	..	..	..
Municipal Funds ..	..	2,510	..	..	..	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	..	..
School Fees ..	..	1,23,927	..	17,658	..	82,322	..	3,858	..	2,087	..	..	..	..
Subscriptions ..	..	4,401	..	358	..	2,479	..	..	..	1,564	..	..	..	..
Endowments ..	..	2,934	..	1,088	..	1,846	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Sources.	..	17	..	7	..	24	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..



XXIX.—Vaccination.

Names of taluks.	Number of persons success-fully vaccinated.			Registered birth-rate per 1,000 of population in.			Average number of successful cases of vaccination on children under one year during the three years ending with 1912-13.
	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1910.	1911.	1912.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
COONDAPOOR DIVISION.							
Coodapoor ...	4,194	4,565	4,325	37	37	34	1,681
Udipi ...	9,508	8,873	5,360	40	35	32	2,372
Karkul ...	...	...	5,586	..	...	28	888
MANGALORE DIVISION.							
Mangalore	9,417	6,843	7,734	29	24	25	3,575
Mudabidri ...	...	5,261	..	69	27	..	895
PUTTUR DIVISION.							
Kasaragod ...	12,173	9,908	7,910	33	33	36	2,314
Uppinangadi ...	7,907	4,968	5,481	33	31	38	1,870
MUNICIPALITY.							
Mangalore ...	3,038	2,393	2,467	35	36	33	1,217
District Total ..	46,237	42,811	38,863	36	29	35	14,812

NOTE.—The Mudabidri taluk was formed from 1st October 1910 and abolished with effect from 1st July 1912, in the place of which a new taluk named Karkul taluk was constituted. The statistics in columns 5 to 7 include Europeans and Eurasians.

XXX.—Civil Justice.

(Average of the statistics for the ten years 1903—1912)

Class of Courts.	Number of all original suits disposed of.	Average value of suits of which value was estimable in money.	Number of appealable decrees passed in disposed of cases.	Appeals preferred.	Appeals decided.	Decisions confirmed.	Percentage of decisions confirmed to total disposals.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Village Courts ...	4,797	RS. 14	...	...	...	...	...
Revenue Courts ...	6	151	12	6	2	1	50
District Munsifs' Courts ...	7,069	138	2,436	435	418	243	58
Subordinate Judge's Court.	10	3,661	28	9	8	5	62.5
District Judge's Court	17	4,327	...	...	...	...	...

XXXI.—Criminal Justice.

(Number of persons convicted of certain offences in each of the ten years 1903—1912.)

Offence	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Murder	5	13	4	8	13	13	7	14	6	...
Culpable homicide ..	3	10	7	7	24	5	13	12	2	9
Hurts and assaults ..	184	121	105	188	169	157	146	122	118	125
Other offences against the person ..	8	21	13	17	8	10	14	6	9	12
Dacoity .. ..	...	...	18	40	16	54	3	10	12	1
Robbery	7	5	8	9	14	4	27	11	2	2
House-breaking	17	14	23	35	37	45	45	34	25	8
Cattle theft	12	22	33	16	9	11	16	15	19	26
Other theft	194	198	187	290	317	315	312	256	258	236
Other offences against property ..	98	97	126	108	133	90	81	92	67	73
Offences against public tranquility (Chapter VIII) ..	42	97	129	31	58	51	78	49	78	100
Other offences against the Penal Code ..	217	215	173	259	292	339	141	145	160	121
Total ..	787	813	886	1,008	1,090	1,084	883	771	750	719
Security for keeping the peace and for good behaviour.	19	16	21	19	25	5	41	29	29	28
Offences under Madras Salt Act (IV of 1889) ..	107	64	72	70	24	33	23	8	10	3
Offences under Madras Abkari Act (I of 1886) ..	1,893	1,571	1,286	893	877	600	584	510	536	683
Offences under Madras Forest Act (V of 1882) ..	488	207	270	468	493	349	164	92	198	255
Offences under Madras District Municipalities Act (IV of 1884) ..	132	104	136	271	75	74	65	65	89	104
Other offences against Special and Local Laws ..	1,203	1,167	1,435	1,186	1,278	1,002	724	853	910	738
Grand Total ..	4,629	3,942	4,096	3,913	3,802	3,147	2,424	2,328	2,558	2,394

XXXII.—Work of Criminal Courts.

(Average of the statistics for the ten years 1903–1912.)

Class of Courts.	Number of original cases instituted.	Number of appeals received.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Village Magistrates	649	...
Bench "	597	...
Special "	81	...
Stipendiary Subordinate Magistrates	3,440	...
Deputy, Assistant and Joint Magistrates	310	212
District Magistrate	2	20
Court of Sessions	39	59

XXXIII.—Police and Jails in 1912.

Taluks.	Number of Police.		Police force.								Total accommodation in them.
	Stations.	Out-posts.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Constables.	Police Taluqdaris.	Revenue Taluqdaris.	Number of known deprecators.	Number of Sub-Jails.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
COONDAPPOOR DIVISION.											
Coondapoor	4	1	1	4	10	46	...	146*	16	1	21
Udipi ..	3	1	1	3	7	43	...	182	29	1	22
Karkal ..	3	...	...	3	7	39	...	105	13	1	10
MANGALORE DIVISION.											
Mangalore †	4	...	3	19†	30	328	...	237	88	2	104
PUTTUR DIVISION.											
Kasaragod	5	...	1	6	11	69	...	181	63	2	26
Uppinangadi	8	1	1	8	15	96	...	191	27	2	32
Total	27	3	7	43	83	621	...	1,042	236	9	215

* The figures shown in column 9 are Potels' Ugams who constitute the village Police in this district.

† The figures shown against Mangalore includes the Prosecuting staff of 1 Inspector and 1 Sub-Inspector, the Reserve staff of 1 Inspector, 2 Sergeants, 10 Head Constables and 124 Constables and 1 School Head Constable and 84 Constables of Vacancy Reserve, and 1 Head Constable and 4 Constables of Bank guard and 6 Sub-Inspectors of 14 per cent Reserves.

‡ Includes three Sergeants.

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